THE EXAMINER;

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TERMS. TWO HOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE,

PAUL SEYMOUR.

Mission to Home

PERLIANER

Mr. Levis made a speech last week in th House of Representatives on the Catholic Ques-110h. Mr C. J. INDERSOLL replied. We copy the Era's account :

He referred to the article of amendments to the Constitution, prohibiting any law for the establishment of religion-quoted from an adtieneral Washington-mentioned the appointa religious excitement.

I understand that out of the 228 members of this liouse, 226 are protestants. There are, I am told, but two Catholics in the House. We are a Protestant Congress, representing a Protestant community. I, therefore, think it pru-

of Mr. Leviu, extolling their taste, charity, and purity, which he contrasted with the corruption

of some Protestant Bishops.
In reply to the objection that we had no com mercial relatious with the l'npe, he stated that he had lately recommended a commercial league of the Italian States. Mr. I mentioned several lacts showing the prolability of the growth of the Papal States, and he appealed by the to Southern men Interested in the culture of car | sing the following resolution. tou, sugar, and tobacco.

There it is, the South ! And the South, too, in a dollar and cent view ! "Come to my helpsustain me-and I will sell you cotton, sugar, and toiacco." But Mr. Levin was "up to snuff." He was not to be outwitted after this fashion. He admitted all that was suid about taken in relation thereto." the Constitution; but the States might, and the Pape, and O'Connel-terrible men! meant to establish the Catholic religion in them. And he, too, appealed to the South. But to their fears! prejudices! passious! He could tell in that the new mission to Rome was to be made the basis of one to Hayli! We give what he says about the designs of tl'Connell and the

ed his encyclical letter against slavery, and Daniel O'Connell published his manifesto calling upon the laish Catholics of the United States to carry out the intentions of the Pope at the ballot-box, ifor you must take them in connection as illustrating the real designs of the l'ope,) he called together in the city of Lundon the most influential and wealthy Coman Catholics, for the purpose of forming an association, having for its avowed object the overthrow of l'rolestaut rights and Protestant freedom in the United States. A circular or pamphiet was prepared which was dexterously and judiciously distributed; and in that circular we find the same ground assumed which has been taken upon the floor of this ilouse by my colleague from the 4th Congressional district-Congress has no power to legislate upon the subject of religion.' But in the circular they proclaimed the fact-and it seems they understood this subject well-that the States may chauge the fundamental law, and make the Boman Catholic religion the catablished religion of the State ! This, sir, in itself ex-Roman Catholic population now pouring into the windows." our country Is it not, sir, somewhat extraordesary that the Romish hierarchy in Europe immigration which yearly transfers so many thousands from their dominion? I put it to would be thus looked upon without alarm or rehad not given him assurance that the result would in nowise impair his strength or endanger his dominion' The document to which I alisde was obtained with some difficulty by a gentlemau-a citizen of this country-who was then in London. It was handed by him to a cistinguished Senator of the United States, (Mr. Westrott, by whom it was placed in the hands from me to charge the Secretary of State with the suppression of that document. But it has been lost or mislaid; and, as it is the only copy of which I have heard, I hope that I may yet glish writer says of him: have an opportunity of laying it before the

Mr. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, opposed the mission and was afraid of Catholic influence.

Mr Brown.-His colleague (Mr. Levin) had asked, whenever the Catholics got control of all the States, what security we would have against their establishing the Catholic religion? There was an old saying, 'when the sky falls, we will catch larks.' What security, he would ask, had we, that the Methodists, the Episcopalians, the Baptists, the Presbyterians, might not get the controlling power in this country, and establish their own religiou? Look to the history of the past' Look to the history of the Baptists, of the l'resbyterians, (of whom he was a very humble member,) and of other Protestant sects; had not they persecuted each other? Had not the Episcopalians persecuted the Dissenters? Had not the Presbyterians, on our own free soil, among the mountain scenery of Massachusetts, persecuted those who dissented from them? He said, then, what security have we, if any religion should succeed in obtaining the controlling power in our land, that its friends will not establish it as the law of the iand, and persecute all other creeds? The security was the spirit of resistance to oppression, which was now spreading in Italy, which had spread ail over the United States, and which, he trusted, would be diffused all over the world; the spirit that caused men to prefer to suffer progress of mind and conflicts of opinion, no override all others."

lloase refused to reconsider, and the bill was parced-year 137, nays 15. This debate occurred in the House March

The Pight and the End on't. A fight in the House of Representatives at as must be the Kings whom they served. Washington: That is rather a novel affair. Ought not the particulars to be chronicled? Georgia claims one of the champions, Mr.

Harraison-Tennessee the other, Mr. 6. W.

the llouse be viudicated? Spueches were made. his letter to Monargen: But the llouse was in a merry mood, and some a specimen, or two:

two between them, they were, forsooth, to be themselves indifferent to the atrocloss and unexpelled. Would Mr. W. think of expelling a lieard-of crime. The people of Caraccas, that liend of his for such a matter as had happened virtuous people, notwithetanding the excitoment

here to-day? Noi a whit of it. They had ac- sought to be created, have given a signal examted momentarily under an infirmity common to all men born in the South and in the West .-They would do these things now and theu; and man could enact no laws that would prevent little occcurrences. They meant no harm by it. They often got into a little scratch; but it was

forgotten in a momeut.

Mr. Rocken.t .- This is the first time I have felt like saying a word to this House, and this is the first word I have said, except ay or no .-What I rise for now is not in reference to what has happened here. A gentleman from New York over the way, Mr. Duer, is for the House plain taking some action to prevent the recurrence of such things for the future. He never will prevant them. If he would put a stop to them, he must first put a stop to the human family, laugh.] I never struck but one man in my yel sometimes, when I am in the best and most quiet humor in the world, before you can say Jack Robiuson, I am so-(extending his arma

dress of the Catholics of the United States to and doubling both fists.) [Immense laughter. I see no propriety in expelling men for such a ment of a Catholic to the Chief Indgeship of the Supreme Beuch—and deprecuted the attempt of his colleague to bring into this House cur they may all terminate just as this has done Why expel men when they have nobly come forward and saked forgiveness of the House and of each other? If you appoint a committee, you may have

many witnesses, and not two of them witness to the same facts. Mr. R. said he had risen for dent and wise-and I have disciplined my own fear some such rule as was talked about might feelings to that standard-to avoid the excite- be adopted. [Renewed merriment.] I have no ment which subjects of this kind are so aut to fear of ever being expelled for such doings myreate." self, and yet I may. Therefore, I do not want lie vindicated the Jesuits against the attacks any such rule adopted.

Mr. Duer was rigirt. One example manfully made would stop all such scenes, and make even Mr. Rockhill think before he said Jack Rolduson, and after it, too. But then, Harralson and Janes were such clever fellows-had apologized so haudsomely to the House-had shaken hands a valuable commerce between two country and in such a hearty manner-that the llouse satisied its diguity, and settled the difficulty by pas-

"The gentieman from Georgia, (Mr. Haraison) and the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Joues) having apologized to the liouse for the breach of order committed by them during the

sitting of the House-"Resolved, That said apology be accepted by the flouse, and that no further proceedings b

All this occurred on March the 10th, the members of the House, doubtless joining in Mr. Rockhill's wish, "when scuttles occur may they all terminate just as this has done."

Giniset,

One who knew well, and opposed him hotly thus describes this fallen man, and minister: "Definitely, what is M. Guizot? He is, above all, a man for power and government, and at | submitting to the yoke of the principles which he has laid down as his rule of conduct, and lives. It sums up as follows: holding his head high as to the question of persons; a policy of great value estimating all that is worthy of esteem; more convinced than enthusiastic; prouder of the approbation of his conscience than of the homage of the multitude; endowed, in the supreme degree, with that force of will and perseverance which make the Statesman; a mortal enemy of everything resembling disorder, and capable, if things came to the worst, of throwing himself without hesttation into despotism which he detests, rather

than accept the anarchy which he ablors." "In 1830 M. Guizot was a simple Deputy. He was one of the thirty who met at the house of M. Casimir Perler on the first day of the revolution of July, and he never deserted the still smaller hand of patriotic Deputies who had the courage, during the following days, to sit and deliberate in the midst of the struggle, while the cannon were roaring in the streets, and the crowd of rusurgents who protected plains the secret of this extraordinary flood of them were sometimes engaged in combat under

"As Minister of public Instruction, M Guizot presented the singular anomaly of a have never directly or judirectly attempted to Protestant directing the church establishment interpose the slightest check to that immense of a Catholic country; yet his impartiality and justice were such, that he never gave cause of dissatisfaction to any party; and in his connexthe common sense of every man, whether it is iou with literature and education, he gave to his at all likely that the transference to our shores department of State business a development and of such multitudes of the followers of the l'ope an impetus which was unknown before. He was ever ready to encourage and employ rising gret, if the subtle policy of the Romish Pontiff' talent; and not a few who have since earred their bread by writing against him, owed their first advancement in the world to M. toujzet's minions. generoaity.'

How, then, if this were Guizot's character did he fail? What made him at once the victim, and the ugent, of despotian? These who know Gulzot best-who have studied him longof Mr. Buchanan, the Secretary of State. Farbeit or-say, that he had theorized away all his hetter feelings, and stood among individuals," and before France, us a man without heart. An En-

"He has, after eight years of office, amassed in his own person all the feuds, disappointments, envies, bitteruesses of checked ambitions; he has sought out odium with all the relish of a matyr; has made hinsself, not as M. de Chatennbriand termed himself, the courtier of misfortune, but the courtler of unpopularity. Other Premiers-MM. Casimir Perier, Mortier, Brogile, Soult, Mole, Thiers-were content to be the ministers of system; M. Guizot is the system Itself. Ha has identified himself so immparably with it, that if he be hurled from office to morrow, every institution in France is shaken to its elemental principle, while his personal qualities, no less than his defects, have tended to even on a contest, and exacerbate a struggle, which he has spared no pains to render internecine and supreme. There is no such incentive to hatred as inverted friendship; and it is a curious illustration of this truth, that of the seven members who, nina years ago, formed with him the Doctrinaire Committee of the Coaliton, disciples rather than coadjutors, pupils more than allies, the two whom he chose to accompany him to his celebrated conference with M. Thiers and Odillon Barrot were MM. de Remusat and Duvergier de Hauranue (the last the author of all the Reform agitation, and the instigator of the banqueta,) now both of them among the bitterent of his antagonists, the Cassius and lirutus of this patriotic insurrection."

Guizot saw only his system-hard, positive death rather than be trainmelled by religious unyielding; he demanded its full support; nothdespotism. Another security was, that in the ing short of it would satisfy him; and thus, one religion could acquire auflicient strength to while just as an individual, he appeared to conservative, and liberal, to men in office, and to that law of God which requires us to "love our laws and good government. The previous question was now moved; the linea thrust out of, or seeking office, as cold and neighbor as ourselves, and whatever ye would need the serve of the seeking office, as cold and others should do unto you, do ye even so unto heartless. What but this could make him blind them."

The lyrant munierer, Munarges, is likely to name. meet his reward. He wrote to Paez, endeavoring to excuse his villainy to him, and Insure his aid. The fight over, the parties shook hands.— But Peez denounced him, and with honest in-But the question was, should not the dignity of dignation exposed his ferucity. We quote from rum for the transaction of business.

| Description was, should not the dignity of dignation exposed his ferucity. We quote from rum for the transaction of business.

of the speakers were merry, too-if not witty, at least the source of mit is other.

Wy grief is tucreased by the conviction I may occur during the interval between the annual meetings, and call special meetings of the nual meetings, and call special meetings of the "My grief is tnereased by the conviction I ut least the source of wit in others. We give ing on me, on account of my having been the person who made the greatest efforts to elevate Mr. Wick.—As to rules to prevent a like ocwrence in future, gentlemen could not ken no part in the administration of your Exvote of two-thirds of its members; Provided, currence in future, gentlemen could not, to use cellency, nor in the former administration to a Western phrase, "uo way they could fix it," which I have not belouged. I have no commake a set of absolute rules to operate on Weatern men. They were not used to them. It sure your Excellency that, could I have had the was not according to them. It Southern and die to their notions and habits. least influence in your policy, I never would Southern and South-western men were, some- have advised you to cease to respect the soverhow, not so prudent, not so calculating, as the impressal New England nation. [a langh] Nothing could make the indicate the country of the people, nor to evade the judgment to which public opinion summoned you. I ing coald make them so; it was not in their nature. And when two good Western and Southern friends had althoughout them to show ern friends had a little squabble for a minute or grees, rather than have influenced them to show

ple of murality. The people of Caraccas understood well what risks they ran in the career of freedom, by helping those who conceived the dark project of assassinating Congress. What advice can I give you in the situation in which you have placed yourself? No one can believe this any longer possible. Yunr Excellency appears before the country as the greatest, the most ungrateful, and the most revengeful, of ail

Monarges demanded Paes's savice. He gave it, how honestly, let the following extract ex-

Aithough I have no reason to expect that my advice will be heeded by your Excellency, I ures that cau allay the excitement of the people and prevent disaster. I propose that your Ex cellency should peaceably anbmit to the trial to which public opinion has summoned you, for many of your acts, which are regarded as being clearly against the Coustitution. I propose that you withdraw all the armed force from the Capiial, and that you ask both Houses to chauge their sittings to another place, as one House hrd already resolved, in order that they may deliberate dispassionately und freely upon the state of the Republic.

Munarges denounced Paer as a traitor. Paer then called on the people to rally in defence of the Constitution. He says in his address to

The Republic has no Legislative power at present; its members, watched from the bar of the Houses by Gen. Monarges, are compelled to appease the fury of that tyrant, by obedience to in orders. Fellow citizens! the social compact is broken, and the people have resumed their rights. In the exercise of those rights, some of the Cantons have Invested me with sufficient authority to organize an army, to avenge outrages committed against the Republic-to re-establish the empire of the Constitution, and to procure the punishment of the perfidious Mag-

I have accepted this noble and delicate mis iou, and I have the joy to aunounce to you that am iu arms! I have taken up my lauce, not o lay it aside until I shall have seen the enemies of my country humbled, and the Constitution of 1830 triumphant. I reckou on all true patriots—on all those who respect the nationality of Venezuela, and who remember her glorious leeds-on those who sincerely love liberty and

The people will answer his cail. If there no change in them, nor in Paet, they will crush
Monarges, and punish his blood thirsty aiders

Here by their minds in issue a joint promociamento in San Luis, but this, he adds, cannot be so, as two cats cannot live in the same bog, and that a person worthy of credit has assured him that he has seen a letter from Santa

The New York Herald publishes a letter, and an abstract of the news brought by the Orbit, both of which we believe to be full of erros, and greatly exaggerated. According to this Journal, there has been a general uprising of the mixed races against the whites, and the whites demini chair, and the Vice President is acting in his

We learn that the white inhabitants of La Junyra and Caraccas are flying in all directions from vengeance of the black and colored races, who have completely overawed these cities, and have assumed so menacing an attitude towards the whites, as to inspire them with a dread of being murdered if they remained.

The party of Monarges, the President and leader of the blacks, himself a Crecile, were going about the streets, lu armed gangs, and impressing all the mixed races or blacks they could find. One colored man was forcibly dragged from his cart and carried off; and the impresement is golug on daily.
It was rumored from the interior that the

whole of the country was on the eve of a generai revolution, and that the celebrated Gen. Paez was making great efforts to rally the whites. The white population along the sea-coast were Irying to escape out of the country. Most of them were going to the Island of Curacco, and taking passage in different United States vessels. Mr. F. Weisman, lady and family, came passen-

beautiful estate, by this dreadful panic.

To the time of the Orbit's sailing, no actual nurders had been committed by the blacks since the assassination of the national representatives. We have only to repost, that Monarges is a idood-thirsty tyraut—that he owes his elevation mainly to Pact—that Pact has the confidence of the country, and will speedily raily the people, and destroy the tyrant and his murderous warsted.

Lewis County Anti Sinvery Society.

Whereas God hath made of one blood, all nations of men to dwell on all the face of tha earth, "and hath commanded them to love pan their neighbor as themselves;" and whereas the political faith of this nation is based upon the truth contained in our declaration of Independence—"that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain the committee has been appointed to take the malter into consideration. The committee has passed the following resolutions: inalienable rights; that among these are life, theretay, and the pursuit of happiness;" and whereas three millions of the people of the United States are deprived of these inalienable.

Resolved, That the names of the persented themselves up to the date, be published thrice a week in the official newspaper, in order that they may be copied by all the journals in Mexico.

Resolved, That if by the 2d of the present mouth there.

our National Government; and whereas it is admitted by all, that slavery is an evil individualiy, socially, nationally, intellectually, morally, politically, therefore, resolved; that for concentrated effort, and more efficient action, we form ourselves into a society to be governed by the following constitution.

ARTICLE I.—The name of this society shall be the Anti-Siavery Society of Lewis County, Kentucky.

ART. II .- The object of this society shall be the entire extinction of slavery, and the slavetrade; and the equal security, protection, and improvement of all people. Aar. III .- The fundamental principles of this

Society are, 1. As alavery is the forcible deprivation of those natural and inalicuable rights which God has given to man, it is therefore sinful in itself. 2. As God requires immediate repentance of

others should do unto you, do ye even so unto

on Wednesday last.

By this arrival we have letters and papers front our correspondents—our dateafrom the city of Mexico being to the 14th uist, nine days later than our last accounts.—
The news is interesting, and will be found below.

The Great Western left Vera Cruz on Saturday afternoon, the 18th, bringing letters and papers from that city to her day of sailing. to her day of sailing.

It is said that General Twiggs expresses great anxiety to visit the United States, he having been five years absent from his family.

The Pres American of the 17th limit, amountees the the Pres Allericas of the 2th infantry. He had but recently arrived in Vera Cruz, on his way to join his regiment in the interior. He was affacked by billions fever, and died at 8 n clock, Py M., on the 19th.

Santa Arma has applied to General Twiggs, through Col. Highes, for permission to post through Vera Cruz and out of the country. A special express from Jalaya, reached Vera Cruz the evening of the 16th inst. with the application, and as the General at once granted the permission asked, it was supposed the ex-tresident would arrive there in a day or two.

rive there in a day or two.

A report is current in the city that the steamer was de-lained at Vera t'rus from the 17th to the 15th, to receive Santa Anna on toard and that he is in truth a passenger on her. We mention the runtor, but without putting con-lidence in it. At all events, it was not known to the pas-senger with whom we have deaversed. the evening of the 16th inst., but a private express was sent through the same night, to Vera Cruz, by which we received our correspondence given below.

It will appear from one of our correspondent's leiters that the officers detailed upon the great court of inquiry have arrived in the city of Mexico, and that they were to commence their proceedings on the 15th of this month. We must content ourselves with this general reference in We have seen a private letter from the city of Mexico

dated the 14th inst. The Mexican and English couriers arrived there on the 12th from Vera Cruz. There was nothing talked of at the capital but peace. It is said that foreign merchanis are more displeased at it than any oth-er class, dreading as they do the insecurity which will folow the Prinstatement of Mexican rule. A merchants' train, which lately went me from Vera cruz to Orizaba, was stopped by the guerrittas, and the merchants forced to pay a heavy duly on their goods. 17th list., that Governor He Soto (governor of the State of Vera Cruz.) was shortly expected on a visit to the rity

I that name or its vicinity.

El Ingenito, published at Moretta under date of the 9th lust., says: "A revolution has just broken out in Guada-lajara, against the Government of the Union, against peace, and in favor of (len. Santa Anna." This we find in the Star of the 14th—the latest paper from the city of Mexi-co. A revolution in the powerful State of Jalisco has long been apprehended. That Department has long been hot bed of revolutions. Should this news prove well nunded, it bodes no good to the cause of peace, but we hope Santa Anna may be well out of the country before the revolution reaches a crisis. In the North American of the 12th we find the following paragraph, which favors the left that Santa Anna will leave the country.

Santa Anna and Paredes.—The Monitor states that here is a runior affort that Santa Anna and Paredea has

Anna to a friend desiring him to place money for him is The Star of the 9th says, Senor Quijano, one of the ar-inistice commissioners, had gone to Unernavaca, with in-structions from the government to make use of every The North American of the both mst. has accounts place, and endeavoring to put down the insurrect

Before giving the letters of our correspondent, make a variety of extracts from the papers before us QUERRIANO,-I'p to Sunday last, the 5th, there was laids, shall repair to Queretain, for the purpose of attending to the discharge of its appropriate diffies until the new

elections are held.

Set Lets.—The Covernor of San Lais case there is
no more gold or silver in that State, than is peressary to ought to be enough to rieet the assessments of the Ameri found in Orizaba, and rethans there are hidden funds at

| From the North American of March lit. The Governor of Saa tints Potosi has sent a commis-sioner to the Governor of Guanaxuato, myiting the latter upon the peare treaty. The commissioner had arrived at Guanaxuato and delivered the overtures from the government of San Luis. These overtures state the reasons for raising this force, to support the Congress In case it ratify the peace, and should it not agree to the Guadaline treaty. gers in the Orbit, being obliged to abandon their to be ready for a disposition to carry on the war.

The tovernor of Guanaxuato, (who, it will be recollected, is in the war party, and objected not only in the armistice, but to a peace being made without first being published,) agrees with the commissioner in surfar as the raising a miletry force, but will not provide to use this

> surrectionists at Rio Verde, at which the bitter were The people of Zacualipen, who have received much compassion for the exils brought upon them to Padre

rights, and held in slavery by their feilow-men; and whereas it is a duty for us to practice, and uphold the principles of God's word, and right for us to carry ont the foundation principle of Republic the permittions consequence which will occur by the absence of a lagislative power. The list of absent Senators has already been published.

[From the North American of March 11.] The government at Queretaro is making endeavors to collect their reathered army. Pena y Pena has ordered the law of Pelmary, 1821, regarding the punishment of desertem, to be published, and to be considered as at present in full force.

[Special correspondence of the Picayune.]

MEXICO, March 9, 1818.
This is now the dullest place imaginable and will continue of Col. Black, of the Pennsylvania volusteers; and others have returned on leave which will not lerminate until ers have returned on leave which will not terminate until either peace is made or the armistice ended.

A gentleman whose name is associated with nearly all the great battles of this war, will go down to Vera Crux with the next train, and intends taking up his residence permanently in New Orleans. I allude to the Vanderlin-den, the suggeon general of the Mexican army. The government at Queretaro, instigated by the malice of some Mexicans who witnessed his humane treatment of 2. As God requires immediate repentance of all sin, this like all others, should be abandoned at once—himmediately.

3. As every man has birthrights—a right to liberty in the land where he is born, and as bau-ishment is a punishment for crime, no man, not a criminal, should be required to leave the land of his birth, in order that he may enjoy liberty. To require this, is, we believe, a violation of that law of God which requires us to "love our that law of God which requires us to "love our laws and good government.

3. As every man has birthrights—a right to liberty in the land where he is born, and as bau-ishment for crime, no man, not a criminal, should be required to leave the land of his birth, in order that he may enjoy liberty. To require this, is, we believe, a violation of that law of God which requires us to "love our laws and good government.

3. As every man has birthrights—a right to liberty in the eity, have ordered him from this city, where he practices his profession for the support of his family, to querelaro. Refusing to obey this order, or an invitation to go to Acapulco, for the benefit of his health, he has been pronunced a deserter. The claims of the Mexicans who witnessed his humane treatment of wounded Americans brought in when our army entered the city, have ordered him from this city, where he practices his profession for the support of his health, he has been pronunced a deserter. The claims of the Mexicans who witnesses his profession for the support of his health, he has been pronunced a deserter. The claims of the Mexicans who witnesses his profession for the support of his health, he has been pronunced a deserter. The claims of the Mexicans who witnesses his profession for the support of his health, he has been pronunced a deserter. The claims of the Mexicans who witnesses his profession for the support of his health, he has been profession for the benefit of his health, he has been profession for the benefit of his health, he has been profession for the benefit of his health, he

Mixton, Marcir 11, 1848. Several days since a Mexican colonel named Duran to the despotism of '48, when he was so quickly roused to the despotism of '30?

Hereafier, Guizot and Polignac—Polignac
and Guizot—will be inseparably linked together,
as must be the Kings whom they served.

Venemels.

Venemels.

Several days since a Mexican colonel named Duran, which we shall deem righteous and aultable, for the removal of slavery and the slave-trade.

These means may be intellectual, rnoral or political, as we as individuals shall deem to be our duty.

ART. IV.—Any person who consents to the object and principles of this society, shall be considered a member, on subscribing his or her one came to dress his remains for hurial. The Governor of the large time and having neither friends nor money he was taken to be one came to dress his remains for hurial. The Governor of the large time and having neither friends nor relative visited him and when dead no neare to dress his remains for hurial. The Governor of the large time and having neither friends nor relative visited him and when dead no neare to dress his remains for hurial. The Governor the principles of the province of the series of the large time to the poor house. There he died. During his sickness neither friend nor relative visited him and the foregree of the province of the principles of the foregree of the for

We copy the following interesting intelligence rom the New Orleans Pienvine of the 24th ult:

Punctual briter day the toys steam packet firest West.

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Punctual briter day the toys steam packet firest West. one flord of the property of the whole country, and in this city possessione touth of the buildings and real estate. To entates, or ecclesistics, who by teaching morality from the pulpit and by Hrtnom example in mingling without fellow beings improve their species, few will object the whole country is filled with mendicant orders with the whole country is filled with mendicant orders with the whole country is filled with mendicant orders with the whole country is filled with mendicant orders with the whole country is filled with mendicant orders. are always found begging, and who do nothing else, unlit is to pray, which, in charity, we may believe they sometimes. If they contributed to the science, arts literature of their country, as argument might be found that favor, but their whole education consists in smaltering of latin, and some little knowledge of theolog and it is one in a thousand who ever extends his knowledge to the limit. rum Vers t'ruz to Havana? or, "which was the mos listant, New Orleana or Paris," and yet such ridiculous mostima would justly represent the ignorance of the

questions would justly represent the ignorance of the great body of them.

The case of tool. Duran is one instance of the abandomical of linese who have fought for their country by their government and people. Let one relate to you another, in which the party had not hundled aword or musket, but was equally enlitted to assistance as if she had. A few days since I was standing on Plateria street, the Broadway of Nexico, in the richness and splendor of the shops, conversing with an officer of the army, when we observed a female of prepossessing appearance, in a plain but neat garb, and with a child in her arms, travelling from shop to shop, apparently policiting alms, but without success.—She was passing us, with downcast eyes, when my companion, who speaks Spanish fluently, tapped her gently on the shoulder, and deated to know if he could assist her. Touched with the earnestness and delicacy of his manner, she cambidly confessed her object in travelling the streets, and in a few words hold her story. Her hus the streets, and in a few words fuld her story. Her hi band was a captain in the army, and received a wound Malino del Ren, of which be had died a few weeks befor Molion del Ren, of which he had died a few weeks before. The little money left at his death was exhausted in a few days—her friends and relatives were all in Acapulco, three hundred miles distant, and after vainly searching for employment suited to her, she found she must beg, or that she and her child must starve, and she chose the former My companion's purse was soon in her hands, and assist walked off I never saw a poor eleature so embarrassed as she was in her endeavors to express her gratitude. I feelwant femerals Towson and Cushing and Col. fielknan tienerals Towson and Cushing and Col. tielknap members of the court appointed to enquire into the difficulties between Generals Scott, Worth and Pillow, at Capt. Bidgley, the judge advocate, from Puebla. The were estorted by a company of the 2d Dragoons under Lieut. Newton, and Capt. White's company of Louisiana mounted men. Capt. Besaucon came up with the eseliminary business with closed doors. Day after to inrow the court meets again, when the first case to be taken up will be chosen, and the next day the examina-tion of the witnesses will commence. Vol Childs came up from Puebla with the rourt. He intends to return in

recently submitted to Congress:

Immigration. The number of persons arrived in five principal ports, from Europe, in the year ending Sept. 31, 1817, is officially stated in the report of the Commissioner of Patents to be 281,795, an increase of not less than \$2,111 in a year.
Add to this the humigrants at other ports and the finningration was probably not less than 300,000!

The following rather and the finning and th The following table presents the comparison i spect of the last two years:

	129 149.	t>17.	Increase,
New York,	18,811	110,894	46,967
Boston,	11,169	20,716	6,666
l'hiladelphia,	7,237	11,703	7,626
Ballibbire,	14 "34 pm	12,018	2,681
New Orleans	. 22,113	10,112	13,34
	151,661	213,718	52,134
Missouri, Alabam consin, amounted As a proof of th fablished territori Wisconsin is given 1834 1836	To 2,525,500 a be increase of es, the increase, which is as 13,345 18 11,686 18 18,119 18	crea, population ase of the follows; 42 45	in the new es-
1510	30,915 19	17	215,000
This, of course, The amount of its as follows:	is the results rope of Suga	of increase ir in Louis	of population.
Vears.	Hinds, 1 Vo	CAIN.	Hhds.
1524		29	45,1km2
1832	70,000 ER	33	75.0ml
1811	100,000 15	35	30 just
1836	7.4,000 18	37	Go. (HH)

A deck passenger by the name of John Nepp, Metropolis, Ills., in a fit of delinum tremens. inped overboard from the steamer Mountaineer ast evening, about seven o'clock, at the loot of Bridgewater Island, and was drowned.—St. Low-

70,001 1839 87,000 1811 140,001 1813

practical and benevolent schemes for the right or wrong, cannot possibly be denied. dent, or whether it proceeds from a deep advancement of the human race, it is some. The final cause of this recession may be a seated, all-pervading and permanent cause what surprising, at a first glance, that Afii- matter of dispute; but if we take a glance at we shall not stop to enquire; but certainly The difficulties do not appear to be quite over in San Enis. We see by the papers that another skirmish has share of public attention, and so niggardly taken place between the government troops and the in an endowment from the public purse. This we will be at no loss to conjecture the im- States, bearing a singular conformity, in evidently arises from no want of philanthro-phy, liberality, or enterprise. Thousands phenomenon. Rather more than one hun-sure to a Northern influence. In all of the of dollars are annually expended by Christical years ago, the slave trade was as legi. States which we have mentioned, except Jaranta, are, after all, it appears, not such innocent tian nations, in well intended efforts to timate a traffic, in the eyes of the world, as Tennessee, a great change in this institution The Padre's object in going to Zacuaithan was to make christianize and civilize the savage nations is now the transportation of icc from Bos. is distinctly perceptible, and is stronger or ascitute of a large quantity of sanggled goods from Tampion, and for this purpose he was staping in that village of the earth; millions have been spent by when supprised by Gen. Lane. The village of Zacualii. Great Britain in liberating the African Orleans to Liverpool. A Queen of Great cordance with the latitude of the State, and slaves of her columes, and as yet with but Britain, in a speech from the throne, gravely its general exposure to a revolutionary movelittle effect in meliorating their social congratulated her subjects upon her having ment, beginning in the distant Northeast condition. The other nations of Europe obtained, by treaty with Spain, a monopoly and slowly extending Southward and West are rapidly following the examination of the slave trade from Africa to the Spanish ward. A careful examination of the re-Britain, in awaking to a sense of the con- West Indian colonies. Sixty ships would turns also discloses that this great movement dition of the African race in their colonies; sail from Liverpool in one season, laden passess through two distinct stages, and that but as yet no idea beyond giving them lib- with shackles, hand-cuffs and toys, bound the first stage invariably precedes and is as crty, in the land to which they have been to the African coast for a cargo of slaves. invariably followed by the last. When transplanted, seems to have taken root any The Rev. John Newton, a pious divine of slavary is strong and vigorous in a State, where but in the United States. The phil- the English Church, was for ten years en- when the withering blight from the North anthropy of the Englishman, the Frenchman, and the Dane, looks no further than the perilous gift of freedom, in a country and without scruples of conscience. The white. The first symptom of decline is where certainly the full, moral advantages of colonies of every nation in the New World, only comparative. This natural, or at least the gift can never be enjoyed, and as yet including all of the thirteen States, not only this original order of things, is reversed, and our country stands alone in the benevolent tolerated the institution at home, but were the white population begins to gain upor and gigantic scheme of removing the liber- all directly or indirectly engaged in the slave the negroes. This continues for a greater ated slave to a spot where the degredation trade, as an open, legitimate, and profitable or less period, according to circumstances, of centuries may be forgotton, and where he traffic. Public opinion gradually and slow. generally about twenty years, when the last may become a benefit, instead of a nuisance ly underwent a change. But it was only stage is ushered in, and the slave race beto the world. Even in our own country after years of discussion, and an hundred bafthe great subject of colonization has as yet fled efforts, that the slave trade was abolish. decrease is generally accelerated from year created but little sensation in the public mind. Nearly thirty years have elapsed since the scheme was first broached, by a since the scheme was first broached, by a few enlightened and benevolent statesmen dred years ago, is now piracy by the mari- passed through the first stage of selative de of the old South and West, and during more time code of Christendom. Slavery was cline, and was entering upon the last stage than half of that time the result of the effort has hung in mournful suspense. Private within the last few years, and nearly all correctly represents the decline of slavery in and individual contributions have alone sus- the European kingdoms have followed or that State since 1790: tained it. The Union and State Governare following her example. Slavery toment have regarded it with cold indifference.

Powerful interests in the North horse from Powerful interests in the North have frown- ished in the New England States, in New Maryland comes next in geographical ed upon it. Even in the South, which has 30 York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and order, and she is twenty years behind Dela vital an interest in its prosperity, it has at all of those are now free States. The first ware and twenty years ahead of Virginia, imes been regarded with a jealous and discensus taken by the United States was in the great movement which we are entrustful eye, as tending to sap the deep foud-dations of domestic slavery. But under all discouragements, and against all opposition discouragements, and against all opposition the section of the secti the great scheme of colonization has still close to us its last stages; but the fragments and last stage of positive decrease; gallantly held on its course, until faintly in the distance we catch the dim and distant of decrease which they exhibit. In 1790, 1820, and upon the last in 1840. It is object and principles of this society, shall be considered a member, on subscribing his or her manner.

This society shall annually elect a protection of the state of the sta outline of that magnificant destiny which we Massachusetts and Maine had become en- certainly somewhat remarkable that the

to another time and another occasion.

relieve ourselves, humanely and properly, land States—Connecticut and Rhode Is-by the Colonization Society. I wish, lastly, land—and a somewhat obstinate stand was to show that the Colonization Society, in made in New York and New Jersey. But time, will not only relieve us of this insup- all in vain. It slowly receded South of portable pest, but will, in all probability, Mason and Dixon's line, and entrenched become the means of regenerating the Afri. itself in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, can continent, and converting it into great, where a southern sun, and the manners of

must not hope to reap the fruit. It must be and that the revolution has become comcontent to cast its bread upon the waters, plete in four New England States, and has with a certainty that a great interval of time made great progress in all, before it had must elapse before the harvest will be ripe commenced in New Jersey, and when its for the sickle. In this busy, bustling, fleet. progress in New York was inconsiderable. ing world, men walk rather by sight than After remarking the general tendency of its by faith. A quick and sure return, and a progress from North to South, in those present sensible good is imperiously de- States which at present are designated as manded by the great masses, in return for free, we would naturally look with some their outlay of capital or labor; and the slow curiosity at the returns of the frontier slave and distant, but gigantic and magnificant States, in order to see whether the move results of colonization, however clearly dis-ment still continues in a Southern direction, cerned by the far-seeing statesman and phi- or is altogether arrested in its course by the lanthropist, are crowded out by the thousand different character of the Southern populaand one schemes of present gain and rapid tion. We are not long kept in suspense developement which absorb the attention upon this subject. The frontier fortresses of and dazzle the eyes of our countrymen. It slavery are clearly composed of Delaware, is not my purpose on the present occasion, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Vir to discuss the merits or demerits of slavery, ginia and North Carolina upon the East either in a moral or political light. Whethe ern border, and of Missouri and Kentucky er it is a sin in itself, or whether it is coun-upon the West. If we are correct in fixing tenanced, recognised and regulated by the Jewish and Christian code, is a question which I leave untouched. Whether the mere physical condition of the slave is one way in the North first, and that the resisof misery, or whether, on the contrary, it is, lance would be more stubborn as the revoin many important features greatly superior to that of the English laborer, is of no importance to my present purpose. Whether it is a convenient and useful political insti- Tropics, and capable of enduring a heat tution, or whether, on the contrary, it is under which the white man dies, the negro baneful to wealth and population, dishonor. recoils from the North as from a matural ing to labor, and tending to encourage idle- enemy, and turns to the South as to his natuness and dissipation, are questions of legiti- ral home. So strong is this instinctive tenmate discussion, at a proper time and place, dency of his race, that all positive laws but which do not come within the range of which seek to counteract it, will, in all my present object. Like the doctrines of probability, ultimately give way to the great the ancient schoolmen-fate, free-will, and natural law, which slowly impels him in predestination—these questions may be distinct direction. When the institution is, cussed until all reason is lost, and the pas- therefore, attacked along its whole line, the sions of the heart awakened to a tempest, weaker portions will first yield to the ene-23 The following statistics are from the Re- without arriving at any fixed and undeniable my, and the stronger parts will make a more port of Mr. Burke, Commissioner of Palents, result. I will embark upon no such trousstubborn resistance. When a coast of 1,000 bled and shoreless ocean. I will speak of miles is slowly worn away by the breakers that which I believe certainly is, and of that of a thousand years, it is the softer strata of which I believe vertainly will be, leaving clays, of shoal and of sand, which are first the merits or demerits, the right or the wrong devoured by the all-wasting element, and hollowd out in the shape of bays and spaci-It is my nurpose to show, that whatever ous harbors, while the harder rocks stand may be the future destiny of African slavery firm against the encroaching waves, and in in the region of the cotton plant and the the form of abrupt and frowning promontosugar cane, in the Northern slave States, at ries, continue for centuries to point out the least, it is not a permanent, but merely a original line of coast upon which the war of temporary justitution, which is even now the breakers commenced. The institution slowly receding in a Southward direction, was always sickly in Massachusetts and and if time be allowed, will certainly disappear. I wish, secondly, to show that this And when the breath of public opinion recession of slavery does not rid us of the breathed upon it throughout the world, it black population, but leaves us encumbered withered at once in the far North, and died with a moral and political nuisance in the without a struggle. A feeble resistance was shape of free blacks, of which we can only made in the Southern tier of the New Eng-

civilized, and Christian nations. The two the people promised it a long abiding place. first propositions, in my opinion, are susceptable of rigid demonstration from admit. principles which we have advanced, slavery ted and undeniable facts, most of which are longht to decline in Delaware first, then in to be found in the census returns of the Maryland, then in Columbia, afterwards in United States from 1790, down to the pre- Virginia, and last of all in North Carolina, sent time. That since 1790 the frontiers of upon the Eastern frontier; while upon the slavery have been slowly receding in a West, it should decay more rapidly in Mis-Southward direction, from some cause, and souri than Kentucky; and Kentucky should that this movement is still in progress is a precede Tennessee in its tendency to eman In an age like ours, peculiarly rich in fact which, whether welcome or unwelcome, cipation. Whether the result is an accu-

LOUISVILLE APRIL 8, 1848.

Mr. Mclinng's Address, We hope this address will be read. Mr. Mc-Clung has spoken ably, and we desire him to be a contrast made between Ohio and Kentucky, heard. The best way to learn the truth will be, thus: do it, is to consider honestly what is said with regard to it.-

A friend, who admires the orator, says, he mans to assail his theory! Another, who knows him only to love him, will admit his main facts, and deny his conclusions! So be it. Let us hear all-consider ell-and theu we will hold fast to

We begin the address on our first page, this week's issue.

Rev. James M. Pendicton.

We have no minister in Kentucky who is more respected than this fearless Christian man, not one who is doing, in his sphere, more good. Wherever a word may be uttered in behalf of humanity, there we are sure to hear his cloquent voice, or feel his earnest fire. We have before us now, an able sermon of his on proper time, all who are struggling for emancithe sinfulness of war, and shall endeavor next patiou. week to publish parts of it. We desire to make onr readers familiar with the good thoughts of this good man.

These are the things we want. Let us encourage them! Let our married men help them along! Nothing helps to build up a city so much me the French Monarchy, and I shall descend as smail traders, and small manufacturers! France and Freedom. There is no hesitation in the new Republic as

tiond Prospects.

We are glad to see so many amali manufacto-

ing establishments springing up in our city.

ional Government: "The Provisional Government of the Repubhe considering that no French land should any longer bear siaves, decrees—a commission is i stituted, under the Provisional Minister of Colomes and the Manne, for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in ail the Colonies of the

This decree will awake but one sensation of for throughout the world. It shows the men of the Revolution to be in earnest, and will make all Governments respect them.

The Hour Is!

We desire to impress this truth upon the friends of emancipation in Kentocky-that if they will only work in estuest, they can carry

the day. Letters from the interior are full of encourcitizens. From one and from all, with one or growth, rapid and permaneat growth. two exceptions, we hear the same account-that all the signs are propitious, that slave-holders are beginning to realize that slavery will not emancipation. Let us peep iuto a few of these

"There are many signs of progress of the emancipation feeling among our people. Let me give you some Items which will go to show

"At our Court, a few days since, the Sheriff offered for sale a mother and children, the woman was first put upon the block; the bystanders urged him, (the Sheriff,) to sell them all together. I was not present, but was told that the company manifested quite a desire that the mother and her children should go together."

Now many people afar off, may ask, what does this amount to? A good deal, friendmore, much more than meets the eye. When eales of this character are made without exciting right feeling-the very kind of feeling described by our correspondent—there is no hope for emancipation. When they touch the right chord, there is not only hope, but a certainty of freedow being guarantied to all. But who exhibited the feeling? Politiciaus, slave-holders. freemen! We know what "company" an auction gathers-invarisbly the exhibitions of such a company is a true representation of the feelings and purposes of the whole community.

Our correspondent continues: "Col., (a promiuent politicisn and decided pro-slavery man in feeling and practice,) remarked to the company, "that such separations ought to be prohibited by law, and that when we have a new Constitution it should be Free colored Female, doue." Now two years ago this-gentleman Malc slaves, would have thought it a good act for slavery Female slaves, men to have lynched certain anti-slavery meu hereabouts. Yet he told me in the winter, that he would sign a petition to the Legislature to prohibit the separation of slave families!

Let us pause here. The Col. would sign a petitlon for this great object. So would thousands of elave-holders. Now what is to prevent the friends of humanity, in every county of the State, getting up petitions of this character, and sending them to the Legislature next winter? Hear our correspondent:

"If this spirit increases here till Fall, as it has done for sometime past, we could procure, 1 joined narrative conveys may operate as a useful think, 500 voters to sign a petition for the purpose aforesaid; and it does seem to me that if | "We do not know when we have encounterthere could be concert of action, among the ed a more forcible exemplification of the truth, petitions sent to our next General Assembly, is afforded in the ensuing anecdote. On one that it would tell well for the cause of humanity and liberty. Where is the Kentnckisn who the eloquent Irish exile, Mr. Emmett, and the away from me by death, rather than sold to a probably of irritating, and weakening his reply. merciless slave-driver, to be carried into a dis- Mr. Emmett sat quiet and endured it all tant land, there to minister to the lust of some brutal master; while her immortal part should having irritated his temper. When the argu-

deny its conclusions? Appeal titus to the strongest pro-sisvery man, and he will not, he cannot one in which he never dealt. He was willing refuse to sign your petition. Go forth among his learned opponent should have all the advanour citizens, and speak to them in this vein, tage he promised himself from the display of his talents in this way. When he came to this and few will have the heart to refuse. Aye, let the anti-alsvery men appeal to all in this way, say that from the bar generally, and the court and for this end, and next winter we shall inniversally, he had experienced nothing but po-"flood the General Assembly with our petitiens."

But listen again:

ion that if the slavery question is properly pre- the last man from whom he should have expectscated to the people of Kentucky, that there ed personal observations of the sort the court will be as great a majority for emancipation, as had just witnessed. He had been in early life there was tast August for a Convention; he taught by the highest authority, not to return comes to this conclusion from the fact, he says, railing for railing. He would only say, that he the second class, who pay the highest rate of believe we would be in a better condition with- had filled the highest office his country could being very general here."

If the anti-slavery cause be properly presented! Is there danger here? Not a bit of it. We hear a good deal said of caution, pradeuce, tact. The observance of one rule will gain these without study, or thought, or worse yet, calculation, and, at the same time, ward off all danger-viz: avoid that timidity which would conceal or blink the truth, and yet speak it kindly. in affection and earnestness. Where is the men that cau get angry when approached in this temper? Where the people, at all alive to the evils of slavery, who would tolerate vio-

lence when this course is pursued? We know that sisve-holders everywhere-noi only in, but in nearly all our counties, are rapidly coming to the conclusion, that slavery does not pay, that they would be in a better condition without it. We know, too, although they will not acknowledge it, that nobler and truer views, views of right, duty; views which relate to religion, and humanity, are operating, atroughy and generally upon them. Is it atrange, then, that the atrong-minded, and though they will not acknowledge it, that nobler

right-hearted cittzen of ****, should conclude. E EXAMINER if the elavery question be properly prescuted, that a large majority will be for emuncipation? Not at all! The wonder is, that the decision is not thundered forth in one voice by all classes! Why, even on the ground assumed by ****, that slavery does not pay, how clear and conclusive the proof! Take a simple presentation, made by an intelligent Kentuckian, (from whom we hope to hear often) in last week's Examiner, in

> Excess of Realty of Ohio, over Realty and

Total value of slaves in Ky..... Inference in favor of Ky This difference creates the whole disparity be tween the States, makes Kentucky halt, and Ohio go ahead, leaves us in the back-ground every way-in the growth of cities, in the valne of lands, in public improvements, in public

schools. And who wants this? Whose interest is it to have this? Slave-holders are directly, deeply concerned in removing the cause of this difference, and, we believe, a very large number of them will do it, by helping, at the

The Last Ming.

The Presse gives the following as an extract from a Hayre leijer :

following table;

"M. R. ____, one of my friends, was present at the embarkation of the ex-King in a fishing-hoat on Thursday last. When on the moint of quitting the French soil, Louis Philippe turued toward R ---- and said, 'Join the Republic frankly and sincerely, for I carry with with it to the tomb. I have been the last King of France. Adien!" "

The Crescent City.

This is the name of a new Daily in New to its whole duty. Freedom for all is its motio Orleans. It is fresh in looks, and contains evi-Listen to the brief proclamation of the Provisleuce of industry and talent. It is not too nuch to say, that it will compare favorably with any of the Dallies published in New Orthe wherwithal to sustain itself, while estab- lation: Creecant City success.

How they Grow

Madison, Indiana, is growing rapidly! Only think of it! It numbers now 8,000 soulsshowing an increase in two years of two thou- Instruction.

Madison is situated between two large cities-Louisville and Cincinnati. Yet, with the enrev characteristic of the free States, she builds

The Youthful Voice.

A fair young friend, full of girlish glee, pay, and that all classes are getting ready for welcome! We rejoice to see the youthful spirit The total of the welcome! glorious music of Spring, seeking to lisp its sympathy in numbers. It is April now. But its coming, with its flower-crowns for favorites, and its revelry in fields, where the young gather to give it joyous welcome. Here is the song:

The earth with joy is now awaking From the dreary winter's sleep; Spring is like the bright day breaking! Nature's heart begins to leap!

Now the birds with merry voices Warble through the sunuy hours, And the very plant rejoices, Sending forth its song in flowers.

Now the sky with loving glauces Laughs upon us from above-Through the mead the streamlet dances Sending back its looks of love.

(ta the green the lambs are bounding All about their gambols play, While their voices are resounding Welcome! welcome! merry May

Louisiana.

Lonsiana, according to a new statistical work just issued in New Orleans, contains a propulation as follows: White Males. - -91,039-196,430 8,930 10,912-19,842

Nearly a third, according to this, of the whole and thus everything is carried on as it pleases

Pinckney and Thos, Addis Emmett.

The Knickerbocker has the following anecdote of the two eminent persons named above. Where sarcasm, invective and severity of denunciation are regarded as the characterlatics of eloquence, the lesson which the sub-

friends, all over the State, and a flood of such that 'a soft answer turneth away wrath,' than occasion in the Supreme Court of the U. States knows a parent's love, or the tender feelings of distinguished orator, Mr. Pinckney, were on opa father for his offspriag, that could object to posite sides, in an important cause, and one in such a lsw? Especially, would those who have which the intter had much at heart. In the lost lovely babes, know how to feel for others' course of his argument he traveled out of the woes; and were I a slave, I would esteem it a cause to make observations, personal and exmercy that my little daughter ahould be toru tremely offensive on Mr. Emmett, with a view seemed to have sharpened his intellect, without meut was through, he said, 'perhaps he ought to Who can gaineay this heart-eloquence? Who notice the remarks of the opposite connsel, but forty france. Every individual of that class in this was a apecies of warfare in which he had country he was a stranger, and was happy to liteness, and even kindness. He believed the court would do him the justice to say, that he had said or done nothing lu this conse to merit a different treatment. He had always been accus-"You have a subscriber in """, a man of tomed to admire and even reverence the learnwealth and influence, who I am told, is of opin-ling and eloquence of Mr. Pinckney, and he was that almost all the slave-holders of his county, had been informed that the learned gentleman out sisves; that idea is, I may say, almost uni- stow at the court of St. James. He was very ous, has the greatest share in the distribution of

"The court and the bar were delighted; for Mr. Pinckney was apt to be occasionally a little too overhearing. When we take into consideration the merit of resistance against the natural erty; hat we have aomething more to say on the impulse of a warm Irish temperament, we must admire still more the manuer adopted by Mr. mmett. Mr. Pinckney, as we gather from Wheaton'a Life of that gentleman, afterwarda tendered the most ample and generous apology. 'The manner,' said he, 'in which Mr. Emmett has replied, reproaches me by its forbearance and prhanity, and could not fail to hasten the repentence, which reflection alone would have produced, and which I am glad to have so public an occasion of avowing. I offer him a gratnitona and cheerful atonement; cheerful because it puts me to rights with myself, and because it puts me to rights with myaelf, and be-cause it is tendered not to iguorance and pre-and under the Citizen King, in a career of butch. sumption, but to the highest worth, intellect, ery, pillage, and devastation in Africa, or even and morals, enhanced by such eloquance as few in France. Nearly a third part of the young may hope to equal; to an interesting stranger men who arrive at twenty-one years of age, are that port and Liverpool-has resulted in entire whom adversity has tried, and affliction struck annually compelled to exercise this right.—severely to the heart; to an exile whom any

The New York Herald contains a view of Louis property. The former is a privilege.

France by an Ex-private Secretary of Louis 3il. The right of acquiring or disposing of the contains a privilege. Phillippe. Whether this be so or not, le not

we care for. The population of France is thus devided: t. Agriculturists of all ranks with their fa-2. Tradesmen of all kinds with their fami-3. Manufacturers, bankers, metchanis, re-

sistante, and families -. Scientific and learned professions People of Independent property, without trade or profession, living on their leromes
L'unctionaries paul by the government
The army, the navy, and State pensioners

Seven million, six hundred and fifty thousand phabitants live in 2,194 towns or cities. The writer however reduces these classes now to

Mastern. Serconts- Working Agriculturists Tradesmen 1,394,000 1,168,000 000,167 16,366 090 5,31**1**,000 3,426,000 3,326,000 96,104,000 A complete classification is made of the popuation of France thus: tet class. The working classes, the poor.

2d rlass-Agriculturists and industriele

3d rlass—Learned and scientific professions, and people living on their in comes . 1,400,000 Total This table is given to show that the helots are

reipless, and that the Government has only to contend against the second and third classes This with her military, and paid functionaries it can easily do-for the standing army was 400,000 strong, and 80,000 of the best young men drawn by lot to serve the King.

Of the degrees of ignorance, the following table is given: 144-Unable to read and to write . 34-Able to read, but not to write . 3d—Reading and writing, but incorrectly
4th—Reading and writing correctly
5th—lisving the elements of classical edura

6th-Having completed their classical studies Total The degrees of ignorance, as the real cause of the moral weakness, and consequent violence eans. Indeed, we predict for this Journal, en- of the Government, is more particularly stated, tire success, if it have (as we doubt not it has) as follows; under the head, classes of the popu-

lishing its reputation. We heartily wish the Degrees Work's Agricul Learned Paid Total. of Igno-Classes, two dists Proj. 4 in Officials same 4 He.sts & Mann-dependent Army 4 instru Ignorance.
First : 15,251,000 tel.000 282,000 421,001 16.855,000 Second 5,935,0(4) 758,000 185,000 (219,000) Third 5,858,000 1011,000 156,000 350,000 19,6001 1948,000 1916,000 1.inna 46.annf 3:11.3in)

Total 27,959,000 3,325,000 1,406,000 1,715,000 34,400,000 Not content with this, mother sub-division a railroad, and builds flouring mills, and mann- of the population is made, to make the agement; letters, not to us alone, but to various facturing establishments, and the rusult is, condition of the French people better understood. Of the 34,400,000, more than the half are females. These, therefore, must be withdrawn from the calculations:

The number of females in France is Thus the active part of the French popula-

May, merry May, is near by, and it is not strange tion, les citoyens actifs, these who are entitled that our sweet correspondent should anticipate to civil rights amount to 8,916,000; and those really compose what we call the French people. These "citoyens actifs" belong to the four classes in the following proportions-

1st-The working rlasses and paupers...... 24-Manufacturing, trading, and agricultural 4th-Psid officials, scary, navy, and pension-

proportion general education is diffused amongst the four classes of active citizeus; and it is shown in the following table-

ent, per (ent, per personal 927,000 425,000

The superiority of the third and second classee, with regard to instruction, over the class of placemen, is evident. In these two classes, the faults, the abuses, the miscloeds of the government cannot pass unobserved, unresisted or unresented. The only resource of n had government is to weaken resistance, and to prevent recontinent from becoming rebellion; and that is 427,755 its favorites in those two classes. This gives slavery from the earth. What is the white population of New Orleans? a numerical majority of 280 over opponents;

> the ruling party. 4'roperty, sud Ita distribution-this is a great point with Government. The fullowing table

erhibits	thils:			
Tures paid		Supposed	incomes.	Propriete s.
From	to	From	tes	
1,(10) fr. any amount		9,000 fr. any	amount.	19,900
	1.000	1,500	9,INF	24, 4H
3(0)		2,710	4 /201	5/2, Smi
2(31)		1,800	2,7ekt	116,000
150		1,350	1,901	155,000
2(M)	4.014	9(11	1,3741	197.900
90		790		251, 000
611		541		315,000
40		360	640	637, PM
21	4.0	14)	361	1,195,000
10	19.	91	190	2,315, has
Umler		Under		3,850,000
er.	11 1.05 AW			

The total number of the tax-payers being zens" is only 8,896,600, it follows that among the tax-payers there are ut least 500,000 females. or minors, to make up the difference, and to

account for the indigent adults who do not pay. The first class of the pupulation, the working lass, pay nimost the whole of the taxes under the country fortunately him a house, a most miserable one, perhaps, but still a house of his is a herrible mess of commercial distress, own, and a small plot of garden attached to it. where he grows vegetables in sufficient quantity for his family. Many have an orchard, and some have half an acre, an acre, or even more of aruble land, to grow curn, or to feed a cow, or a few pigs. 'The average amount of their earn ings is 450 francs, (\$90) a year. With this, a laborer keeps his family, and saves a few france

every year to purchase a small parcel of land. The taxes, from forty to 200 francs, are principally paid by the second class, and by the fourth. A small part of them only is paid by the learned or scientific geatlemen belonging to taxes; and thus the third class, the least numerwealth, and of education.

We have now a complete idea of the state of the French population, with regard to its division according to sex, age, education, and pronondition of the 8,890,000 soult Individuals resiy composing the French people, and called 'active citizens' because they exercise their civil rights.

What are these rights? On completing his 21st year, the Frenchman may have these pri-

1st. To draw lot for the conscription, and, I he chance is against him, to be made a soldier, and pass the best part of his life, if he does not

duties (les patentes). The right of paying all Congressional documents.

the other taxes is enjoyed by all persons, with-The New York Herald contains a view of out regard to sex or age, when they have any

roperty by sale or mortgage; of contracting very material. If the facts be true, that is all binding obligations of any sors; of sueing or beling sued in any court of civil law; of being appointed trustee to orphan or lunatic regula lone; In one word, of conducting his own and his family's business, as he thinks proper, subject to the legal and fiscal, or other regulations, imposed by the government.

The municipal organization is shown to be muckery. There, are ten electors for every We cannot, therefore, be indifferent to the pro hundred inhabitants, in the communes under .000 inhabitants.

Above 1,000, there are, for every additional marked by developments which add to the ,(00), five electors for every 100 inhabitants, wealth, happiness, and intelligence of a peo ill the population is above 5,000; when the proportion is four electors per cent. for 15,000, and then three per cent for above 15,000 inhabi-

Thus is this maiter explained: A commune, as has already been stated,

mall villages, or hamlets. The communal or municipal anthorities, are mayor, one adjoint, or assistant, in communes containing less than 2,000 inhabitants; two ad-1(1,(H)O Inhabitants; and one adjoint more for every 20,000 inhabitants above 1ft,000, in sll the other communes; together with a municipal council composed of ten members for 500 inhabitants; twelve, for from 500 to 1,500; slxteen, for from 1.500 to 2.500; twenty-one, for from 2,500 to 3,500; twenty-three, for from 3,500 to 10,000; twenty-seven, for from 10,000 to 30,000; and thirty-six, for above 31,000. The municipal councils are elected, not by all,

ont by a part only of the "active citizens" the commuae, in the following proportions : The half educated are made superiors-the King nominates the infror and adjoints in all towns of 3,000 or more, and their officers are controlled by him through a simple process. The minister transmits his command to the prefect—the prefict to the mayor, &c. Then if the ganized a territorial government, in 1799, and Darkness closed round him on this field Council rebels, or resists, the prefect can quash Ohio formed her Constitution and was ad its action. In the larger cities, there is more treedom. Indeed out of 2,000, sixteen-hundred was in opposition to government. The writer tion: concludes with an enumeration of the electors und agents:

In this new division of the population, we have, 1st., 6,101,000 active citizens debarred from all participation, even in the communal concerns; 2d., 2,795,000 whose Interference is limited to the election of conneilmen, who are professedly chosen to manage the affairs of 'he commune; ad., 426,000 communal conneilmen, who are by law, prohibited doing any thing un- la Agriculture, der may circumstances, but what pleases the king the ministers, the prefects, the sub-pre-

The conclusion is, or was rather, that the number of communal electors must be furthe reduced, so as to ensure the settlement of all! How sharp sighted is absolutism? How fearful the destruction it brings on itself, and ou

It Comes,

fect, the mayors, and the assistants.

A worthy citizen placed in our hands a letier people of Great Ilritain are full of enthusiasm for France. We wish we had room for it. We have not: we must, therefore, content ourselves with saying, that, from his account (and all accounts concur the tradesmen, middle classes, and liberals of the limish Realm are keenly alive to French movements, and pray aniently for a permanent Republic.

The writer points to us-to Washingtonglones in what we have done-ihanks us for it in the name of humanity; but declares in regard | The amount of imports, -"That yours is a sham republic-for slavery

is there—an anomoly the most monstroug that 8,916,000 can well be conceived. France, we foully hope, It is of some importance to know in what will be actuated by "those scatiments of exsited justice and benevolence, which Washington recommended, but which his countryman have failed to carry out. The tories and many Whigs are predicting another French blow up. Many Whigs join I neducated. them-but their forefathers made the same pre-

302 cost | that your Southern slaveholders would emandpate their slaves, and let no stain rest on Republican America.

So may it be! So we believe it will be!be, when, with the "monstrous anomoly" of heart, are held essential to man's progress and slavery, they have produced such a wonderful freedom. effect upon the world. Let him remember, too,

Paying the Piper.

l'unch thinks taxation an Englishman's privilege! And he is right merry over it-laughing about it as if it were a matter of course. Wellbear a heavy load, but, if it come to shutting up his windows, we rather think he would rebel. Hut listen to Punch, on Paying the Piper:

'Tis an Englishman's privilege-and it can't be We're a people of mighty resources-Clur dominious are vast, and we're quite unsur-

By the world for our marithme forces. Then our trade is lumense, and in every sens 'Tis allow'd we're a wunderful nation: But the worst of it is, that to keep up all this, We've to bear such a load of taxation.

Oh yes! we're a wonderful nation A very remarkable natiou; What a thing it would be, if it were not tirat we llad to bear such a load of taxation!

thout scrapie or doubt, we at once sei about Undertakings most grand and stupendous; And we care not a bit how we ourselves commi To expenses, however tremendous, Thus, in Railways we sank half the wealth of

the Bank. And the upshot of this speculation And the prospect of further taxation. Indeed we're a wonderful nation. We are a most wonderful nation:

Oh, that we could be such without paying

niuch As we do in the shape of taxation! The world has no mate to the empire and Siate Of the Rose and the Shamrock and Thistle: But 'Fruth bids us to say that we certainly pay

That's the thorn lu our side; that's the gall to onr pride: That's what spoils all our glorification; That inordinate drain that our pockets systain In our awful smount of taxation. liut still we're a wonderful nation.

Most exceedingly dear for our whistle;

By Jove! we're a wonderful nation. With a wonderful purse, and obliged to burse A most wonderful sum in taxation.

The Barhara was shipwrecked off St. John's, Newfoundland, and 115 souls drowned. It is said she asked help of the Ilibernia, sixting ale was ahort of water, and that her passengers were dying for waut of it, when the Captain said, "there is the land, go and get it."

A Washington letter in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce sava: It is now evident that the Wilmot Provise

The second trisl trip of the steamer Unite States, at New York-designed to run between

satisfaction to the owners.

Mr. CLAY la at Ashland, in good health. He srived there last week. Mr. Dura will accept our thanks for valuable

Wake Up!

The Kentuckian is proverbial for his pride .-We all know this, because we all feel it. How cau we content ourselves, then, with lagging whatever is beantiful in nature, or noble in hubehind our neighbors in every respect?

If the State were made up of its plains and valleys, and mountains and streams, we might | blast to young Christian soldiers: not care about these things. "But this is not so. Bend low-a hero comes-an aged man, It is the meu who till the soil-it is the laws which they adopt-it is the social spirit which moves them-that gives character to the State. gress made by our neighbors, (younger than we are,) and more especially when that progress is

In 1788, on the 7th of April, fifty-eight years ago, the white man made his first permaneut settlement in the wilderness of Ohio. Years before, Kentucky had been settled. What is either a city, a town, a village, or a group of Lexington and its name, but a testimoay to the patriotic spirit of our fathers? The woodsmen were there, girdling the trees and preparing for settlement, when the news was brought them oints in the communes having from 2,500 to that blood had been shed between the colouists of Massachusetts and the soldiery of Great Britain. And to show their love for liberty, and their regard for their brave countrymen, they called their new home Lexington. But though we were first in the field, and though we shot ahead, yet, it was not long before Ohio overtook To many a sucrifice of joy most dear and passed us. And now, what are we? A dwarf, comparatively, by the side of a giant!

Mark the progress of Ohio. We have stated that her first permanent settlement was made in April, 1788. În 1789, Columbia, six miles above Clucinnati-in 1791, Gallipolis-in 1796, Cleve land and Conneaut-were settled. The first territorial legislature met at Cinciunati, and ormitted into the Union in 1802. The following table will exhibit her progress in popula

1810, - 230,760 581,434 - 937.637 - 1,519,467 And time dealt kindly with his stricken heart Ohio thus ranks as the third State in Her power is felt sil over it. She grown from a stripling to full manhood in brief period of years, and bears now the marks

of advanced civilization and high culture .-There was employed in that Stata in 1846-• • 272,579 Commerce. Manufactures and trades, -66,265 Navigating the ocean, rivers, canals and lakes, 3,323 Mining, - -Learned professions, . And the result of the industry of these men so

employed shows the source of Ohio's power .-They produced in 1840-16,571,661 bush Of Wheat. - -33,668,144 212,440 633,139 14,393,103 5,805,621 l'otatues. 3,685,315 lbs. Tobacco. 5,942,275 Sugar, 62,192 Silk Cocoons, 4,317 llemp and Flax, -Wine, 11,524 gals.

l'ot aud l'earl Ashes, . 6,809 tons. The amount employed in manu-\$16,905,937 factures was, -The amount of exports, -793,114 11.315

The State is one large bee-hive. All men are employed there, and labor alone is the road to distinction. There are two great canals that tap Lake Erie at Cleveland and Toledo, uniting the commerce of the Ohio and the Lake. The Little Miaml and Sandusky Railroad will nuite Cincinnati at the South and Sandusky at the North. There are, besides, the Mahonlug Canol, the Sandy and Beaver, and the Milan Cudictions when the States declared themselves nals; and Macadamized roads traversing the free. I have no faith in them, I simply wish State in every direction. And, better yet, in commercial, and manufacturing energy, schoolhouses and churches dot every neighborhood, Meantime, let our warm hearted Faglish- proclaiming the glorious fact, that improve-

that as he and his countryman remove the "so- Do we see here that steady and woaderfal lu- A tremendous note of preparation had been done, by giving about 280,000 honorary offices cial despotism" of Old England, so will they help crease of population? Have we here, that sounded, and it is now echoed back broken up and monopolies of professions and trades to to swell that moral infloence which shall sweep mighty industry which makes Ohio what she is? Into hisses and curses. Something must be Is there in Kentucky the same amount of pub- done-what shall it be? Very opportunely, actions, Now, the courage which can engage lic Improvement, or the same means existing one presents himself who is willing to declare in a battle is very much a thing of habit. Many for intellectual and religious cultura? Alas! that the failure was caused by the individual men are cowards in their first battle, almost all Alas! On as fine a soil, and in a better climaie, who had no battery—that, in fact, he had a very therefore, that General Hull should have been the energies of men droop, and their industrial progress is checked, and all their upward ten-Jonathan is not ambitions that way? He can dencies arrested by the benumbing, blighting sents itself. The poor man is made a scapepalsy of slavery; so that in the very greenness of our youth, we stand as one bowed down and

stricken by the debility and disease of age. Countrymen, is this natural? Is it a condition for any State to covet? You know It is birth-right of all.

Mietakre.

A story is told of a good merchant of Moihle, we knew him well-which we believe to be true. He was deeply immersed in cotton speculation. At a meeting of his church, he was unexpectedly called upon to fill the regular minister's place. He gave out the hymn-read it-and when repeating the page just before singing, he said-Hymn on page 36-long staple. The congregation could not stand it. Knowing his occupation and his anxiety, not even the sacredness of the place could reatrain the long staple-for long metre. What a binnder! Forever after, the good man was always called "long staple."

following: "We heard an anecdote tim other day that we thought admirably illustrated the language of Dicker' in Yankee land. 'How far is it to New Haven?' asked a traveler of a toll-gate ministration the necessity of providing means keeper on the Bridgeport road. 'Fifteen miles,' of defence. The President called upon the Govwas the answer. 'Oh, no; it can't be so much, can it? I was told a mile or so back, that it was but twelve ntilea from this gate?' 'Well,' said tia, and prepare them for actual service. This plies, and with no adequate means of opening the toll-gatherer, hesitating, 'w-e l-l, you can force was to be joined by the 4th United States

The Knickerbucker for March contains the

"Our friend Burgese, of the well known house of Burgess, Stringer & Co., tells a capital anec. dote of himself, which should not be altogether privately 'hushed up.' He is a member of the Methodist church; and being at a camp meeting near Sing-Sing, last aummer, he had the attendance, to lall asleep in the midst of a powerful sermon. It was just after the New York Trade Sale of books, and Mr. Burgess was dreaming thereof; and to the searching questionings of the speaker, 'Will you longer delay?-will you not choose to-day whom you are to serve! what course you are to taka? 'Take the lot! question is to be brought forward and passed in the Honse, when the appropriations for the treaty come before the Honse.

the Honse, when the appropriations for the treaty come before the Honse.

the balance to Burgess, Stringer & Company?'
exclaimed Burgess eagerly, as he awoke, and stared wildly around him, when he saw everybody staring still more wildly at him, and the minister himself petrified with amazement?

A Musing Immigrant Suir.—The British Bark, Thalia, with 200 immigrant passengers salled from Cork on the 5th November last, and has not been heard from.

We send cheerfully the Examiner to our upt yet been declared. Wisconsin brother of the American Freeman, We thought he received the paper regularly.

Christian Merels poets lu our country. Her spirit is attnued to been declared; in the other no mention was manity. The following lines breathe a true despatched by a special messenger; the other eloquence, and, the last verse is like a trumpet was sent by the public mail to Cleveland, and

Wrinkled and bowed beneath the weight of

Young men and maidens do him reverence, Uncovered be your heads when he appears. What, though no laurel crown adorns his brow For valorous deeds and victories proudly won! A veteran soldier in unnumbered wars Almost with life his conflicts were begun.

Read we his history-in his manhood's prime, Haaty an: bold-imperious desire Unbridled passions and untutored will, Raged in his soul with desolating fire.

These were the fees that first his peace assaile Then wild ambition and the thirst of fame, In the world's favor to rise eminent, And win a lofty seat-nr. envied name: With these his better nature struggled long Ere it was freed from their seductive wiles, Resolved to serve where first he sighed to rule, Unmoved alike by fortune's frowns or smiles. And thus to life, his selfish will compelled Yet seemed the burthen light while near

The one beloved to whisper-'Be of cheer.' But in the flush of hope and inward joy, Grief almed a blow at his most secret heart; It withered as beneath a lightning stroke, When from his gnardian angel doomed to part

Thick darkness-like the night without a star, Yet sank he not-and hailed at length the dawn Of a new day-uprining from afar.

And in his atruggles, heaven directed came Ministering spirits from the realma above, And as the eyelida of his faith unclosed, He met the glance of her he best did love.

While to his spirit, softened and subdued, In hours of lonely thought-her presence cam And ever between him and darkuess stood. With heavenly pity beckoning his soul To seek anish the crowd boweddown by cares. The hopeless and the suffering; and sinve

To hear his guess by ministering to theirs. The groans of the enslaved; the crushed an wronged To his warm heart ne'er made appeal in valu.

Fearless he plead the cause of the oppressed And would have given his life to break their Then came the struggle hardest of them all-Because more hopeless and at best, in vain, An nuquenched spirit striving 'gainst decay,

To break the captives's bonds-his wrongs re-Knowing the master he hath served so long,

Borne down by mortal weakacases and pain.

Will not desert him in his feebleness. Young soldiers in the battle-field of life Glid on your armour while your blood flows

Fight the good fight' as he has done and win, Like him a glorious immortality.

& Co., 1818.

Mevelutionery Mervices And civil life of General William Hull; prepared from his manuscripts, by his daughte Mrs. Maria Campbell: together with the Ilistory of the Campaign of 1812, and surrender and was preparing for an assault upon the first of the Post of Detroit, by his grandson, James when then. Hert determined to surrender at FREEMAN CLARKE, New York: D. Applicton

indertaking to establish a magnetic telegraph line, and in their eagerness to put it into operation, forgetting many necessary maiters. At one end they have forgotten to provide a batthe midst of this large tract of agricultural, tery; in another place they have failed to make seen half as much of war as houself. He has a connection between the wires. In great haste led a column of seven companies at the taking they attempt to send a message, and it will not of Stony Point with the buyenet, under go. The public is on the tiptoe of expectation. man think how excellent our fastitutions must ment of mind and religions culture of the Marmurs begin to float around the ears of the company. The members begin to look aghast of the battle of White Plains, and was 1 ero at each other. Mobs and various other disa-Now turn to our own State and look at her. greeable things rise before their imaginations.

> goat, and they are redeemed. This is an illustration of the way in which Gen. HULL was treated. The Administration plunged into a war without the necessary preparation. The whole country was made to benot. Rouse up, then, your sleeping energies! lieve that the conquest of Canada was a matter Concentrate them, and, quickened by pride of that did not present the slightest difficulty—that was inevitable. If he should hight a hearle and State, and love of progress, and a pure admira- at the first gleam of an American sword the tion for all that is good and great, let us heave British forces would disappear. Preparation, off this death-incubus, and make freedom the co-operation, and other things which hitherto had been considered of some importance in military movements, were supposed to be entirely superfluons matters. The country was not prepared for the news of a failure; and when the news did come, our people were ready to less inhabitants of Michigan to all the horrers attribute the failure to the first crime which of Indian war are without a reason or at obshould happen to be meutioned. One man ject. Under these circumstances, it would be mentions cowardice: "Oh, yes, it was cowards mentions cowardice; "Oh, yes, it was cowardice," all are ready to cry out-"Didn't some one sac lines of his own reputation as a suldier, and see Gen. Tout chewing tobacco." The word has own selfish feelings, to less duty as a Gover treachery happens to find its way to the end of nor and a man. General link did the last - sod another's tougue. "Certainly, it was treach- moment. In disgrace; condenined to death as ery." A third succeeds in bringing c'at both a coward; believed to be a traitor by the igue concurdice and treachery in the sair, e breath .- | rant; seeing the success of his caluminators. "To be sure, it was cowardice and treachery-

> in February, 1812, WILLIAM HULL, then Governor of Michigan, was in Washington City. Accounts reached him that the inhabitants of the territory were in fear of hestile attacks from the Indiaus. He arged upon the Adernor of Ohio to detach twelve hundred militake it at theelve, but I can't let anybody else go over it short of fifteen, and I never have!' It retary of War ataled to Governor Hrit. that the leave unnecessarily exposed the inhabituate of President wished him to take the command of the Territory to Indian cruelties. these troops with the rank of Brigadier General.
>
> 3. That this situation was not her fault, but Governor Hull declined the appointment in the of the General Government, of General Governor Hull declined the appointment in the Dearborn, and of circumstances for which no most unqualified manner. Col. Kingsavar was one is perhaps responsible.
>
> 4. That the troops of General Hull, on Autorities misfortune, after two or three days and nights sick, and was unable to perform the duty. The gust lifth, were much inferior in number to tien attendance, to fall asleep in the midst of a powcommission was again offered to Governor eral isrock's.
>
> 5. That the provisions of the army were Hull, and he accepted it, with no other object, nearly exnausted, and no further supplies could he says, than to aid in the protection of the in- be obtained. habitants of Michigan against the savagea.

war was declared, two latters were written to of Washington, and of Congress, a coward!

General Hull by the Secretary of War, one of Mrs. 3. W. Jewerr is one of the sweetest which contained the information that war had thence through a wilderness of one hundred miles by such conveyance as "accident might supply." It might be supposed that the letter which was sent so carefully, contained the annonncement of the declaration of war, seeing it was rather important than otherwise, that the commander of the army should be suprised of this event. But no-it was the other letter that ngrossed the care of the Secretary. This comparatively unimportant letter reached the camp on the 21th of June. Eight days afterwards, the one containing information of the declaration of war-which seems to have been too sensible of its own importance to make any vulgar haste-presented itself in camp. Two days before this, the enemy st Malden had te reived the Intelligence, tieneral that had placed on board a vessel important baggage, stores, and the invalids of the army. The Kint ish garrison at Maldeu, having been approved of the declaration of war, quietly took posterior

of the vessel as it was passing the fort. Such a beginning leads us naturally to expect the events which followed. In a short tran-Michilimackinac was taken, and thus encouraged the Indians to resort in great numbers to the British standard. Gen. Hene's supplies were cut off, for the enemy commanded the lake with their ships, and the forest with their laws ans. Geu. DEARSORN, Instead of co-operating with Gen. Hutz, had made an armishin with the British commander, excluding Gen. Il 71 from its operation. Geu. Brock was tirus es. abled to send reinfurcements to act sganat Gen. HULL. We quote Mr. Clarke's strang stalement:

"General Hull found himself, therefore, entirely deprived of the assistance on which he had depended. He is told by the Secretary of War, (June 24) which letter was not received until the 9th of July, that 'an adequate force cannot soon be relied upon for the reduction of the enemy's posts below you." From the North he hears of the fall of Michilimackinar and at the approach of 2,1881 hostile Indian warriors and 1.200 employees of the Northwest Company in front of his own army, he finds reinforce ments continually arriving, of regulars and militia, to strongthen the British troops at Mai den. On the Lake, his communicators were cut off by the British fleet, on the couth, by land, his communications were cut off by the indians, and an attempt to restore them by \ an horue's detachment, had been unsuccessful. Within his own army, ignorant and meapales of understanding this state of thrage, there was a spirit of insubordination and mutiny, tostered and encouraged even by the militia others themselves. In this state of affairs, un the "t of August, he received letters from ten, Hall and tieu. Porter, commanding at Magara au" Black Bock, suforming lone that a large butter her of boats tilled with British troops had pass edover Lake Untario to the west part of it, and were directing their course to Walden; and like wise that the British forces, with the tianidian militia and savages, on the opposite and of the Niagara river, were moving by water to tre same point; and what was more decisive sta General Hull was informed by the same letters forded from that quarter to the troops up er his

Under these circumstances to attack Malien. even if the attack were surcessful, would have been useless. To take Walden, would not open the Lake nor tice forest; would bring no supplies to his troops, and it must soon have fallen again for want of them. The first thing to be done was, to re-open the communication through the wilderness to Okno. For this purpose, General fiuli re-crossed with his army to Detroit on the evening of the 7th of August, leaving a sufficient body of troops intretched and fortified on the other bank, to easible in the regain the British shore, as soon as his corin u-

nications were clear." tien, linous crossed from Malden to Hetrod, act which Mr CLVRKE regards as "the bravest and noblest action of a life hitherto universally

i)ur readers may imagine a company of men "It would have required very little courage to of the Revolution. There probably was sur an General Wayne; for his conduct in which action he received the thanks of Washington, and promotion in the service. He was in the most

wounded. He was in the battles of Trenton and Princetou, and was promoted for his conduct in those eugagements. He fought at Ticonderoga, at Bemus' Heights, in the battle of October ath, at Moninonth, Morrissania, and other places, and led regiments and buttalions in most of these powerful battery, and plenty of material to keep the only man in his army, disabled by fear, it in activity. Here a way of deliverance pre- from tighting Gen. lirock? is not this supposition an absurdity ' What then were he am sons, as given by himself? treneral link was aow in the position in which, as he had stated before the war to the Administration, Detro t cut off by the Indians in the woods; he coin munication by the lake, by the British in . . . and he had no co-operation below, at Nagara Under these circumstances, the full of Delgul defeat the British army, this result would not be less inevitable, for a victory would not re-open his communications. Besides this, his forces were vastly inferior to those of the eventy he provisious were nearly exhar, and there was no possibility of obtaining a supply from say quarter. If he were to ngnt, he would save he own repulation, but could not save the orms of territory, and he would be exposing the defence

part of a brave and generous man, to hazard the to the time of his death, never regretted it for a who built their fortunes on the ruin of his on s. he was always caine, transput and hoppy ile knew that his country would one day also understand him, and that history would at last to him justice. He was asked, on his death-bed, whether he still believed no had done right, as the surrender of Detroit—and he replied that he did, and was thankful that he had been embled

The defence of General Hull rests mainly of the following propositions: 1. An army in the situation of that of ties. erai liuil, August tith-ent aff from da supits communications—must enevelably fact

Mr. CLARKE brings forward the strongest General Hull was not of the opinion that the proofs in support of his positions. Our limits conquest of Canada would be so very easy a do not permit us to go farther into the matter matter. He had earnestly stated that to con- No one who reads this book, it seems to u4, FAR quer Canada, or even to preserve Michigan, it avoid the conclusion that tien. Huat was a was necessary, either to have command of Lake much injured man, who was made to suffer to Erle, by means of a fleet superior to that of the relieve others from odium. The charge of con-British, or to invade Upper Canada with two ardice against him is, to any one who looks st powerful and co-operating armies at Detroit his previous life, one of the most absurd that and Niagara. On May 25th, he was invested was ever brought against a human being. The with the command of the militia, and a few days man who marched his troops up to the batteries afterwards set out towards Detroit. War had at Stony Point, a coward? 'The man who commanded the expedition against Morgasana, On the 18th day of June, the day on which and received for his gallant conduct the thanks

Rooks Received. Clambers' Miscellany, Nos. 14 and 15, Bos-

Gould, Kendall & Lincoln, 1848. We have heretofore expressed our opinion of this admirable re-print, and published an account of its wonderful sale in Great Britain, as the best proof of the high estimation in which it is held there. It is worth a waggon loud of popular novels; and no one who can afford it should be without it. The American re-print is at once cheap and beautiful.

Chambers' Library for Young People; vol. 2ad, containing the Little Robinson and other Toles. Buston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln.

A charming little volume for young folks, and sure to become a favorite with its happy possessors. It is worthy of its companion " and we doubt not the succeeding volumes of the Library will be worthy of both. Anecdoles for Boys-By HARVEY NEWCOMS. Buston Could, Kendali & Lincoln, 1848.

Another excellent book for children-full of austructive and entertaining anecdotes illustratue of truth and character. Thospianity and Slovery: A Review of Doc-

1013 Fuller and Wayland, on Domestic Slavery: B. WM Hagte. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lancoln, 1-47. Strictures on Rev. WM. HAGUE'S Review of

ry By Thomas Merunium, Raleigh, N. Caro-We may have occasion to refer to these aublishers for sending them, and for their other

The Children of the Phalanster y. \ 1') ... thatogue on Education: By F. CANTAGEREL -Translated by Francis George Shaw. New York William H. Graham, 1848.

We have not found time to read it carefully, but from the casual survey we have been able to take of it, we should think it a valuable coutrobunou to a subject in which we feel a deep in-

The Luron Magazine for April. New York:

We have read the present number of this Magazine and find it a very interesting one. Many of the contributions are excellent, espetady the "Hundoo Anchorite," by Mrs. Chilin: Lorsy," by J. HAVARD TAYLOR, and the paper on "JENNI LIND," by GEORGE W. CURTIS. The Plates and Woodcuts are worthy of par-

Pamphints Received.

for the blind. Sermon of Rev. Mr. Allen, on

COMMUNICATION.

Thoughts on Hunncipution-No. 22.

There is no portion of the Old Testament nore coundeatly relied on th support of American slavery than the statutary provisions of the Mesaic code. it is argued that the regulations established by the Hebrew lawgiver, recognized the existence of a system of servitude, and that, therefore, there is nothing wrong in the slavery of the present age. The premise is conceded, not every one perceive that it involves the assumption that there is a perfect analogy between Jewish servitude and American slavery! But statutes of the Hebrew Commonwealth is the following: "And he that stealeth a man, and selleth lum, or if he be found in his hand, he the question arises. How were slaves introauced into the l'nited States? Does not all the African coast and brought to the American conover her stolen children, snatched so cruelly from her embraces' Suppose the Mosaic statute had been practically regarded from the discovery of this country until now ' Would slavery of attempting to make the principles of slavery coalesce with those of liberty? Is it not strange that the Mossic law is considered an authoritabeings, when, if one of its enactments had not been unknown in America' ilow that law can sford "aid and comfort" to slaveholders, when desufraction has, to say the least, been promineatly instrumental in making them slaveholders, certainly defies the comprehension of onli-

usry minds Agaia, the Mosaic arrangements indicate that the servitude recognized among the Hebrews was much less rigorous than that in the United States. Servants were especially protected from cruel treatment. In Exodus XXI, 20 we read, "And if a man smite his servant, or his maid, with a rod, and he die under his hand; he shall be surely punished." Are there statutes like this in all the slave States in this Union? An able writer states that "should death ensue by accident, while the slave is receivang moderate correction, the Constitution of Georgia, and the laws of North Carolina, denominate the offence justifiable homicide." "Justifiable homicide" of necessity precludes the idea of punishment—an idea quite promiaent in the Mosaic statute. But I quote still farther from the 21st chapter of Exndus: "And if a man smite the eye of his servant, or the eye of his maid that it perish, he shall let him go free for his eye's sake. And if he smite out his man-servant's tooth, or his maid-servent's tooth, he shall let him go free for his could's make." The spirit of the regulation is, that if a servant was maimed, injured, or cruelly treated he was entitled to his freedom. He was to be emancipated immediately. Were there s provision of this kind in the laws of slave States would not emancipations frequently oc-

As it is, injuries inflicted on slaves often pass unacticed. Men imbued with the spirit of huin slave States,) are deterred from making examination into the cruel treatment received by player in their neighborhood, lest they be conso humanely regulated? And it up, is it allowable to appeal to the latter in justification of to the minister of war, was published: that if the differences between the two systems th sophistry. But more in reference to ode in my next. the Mosaic A SOUTHERN KENTUCKIAN.

's by the President. Appointmen. from the Baltimor We copy the tollowing

WASHINGTON, March The President has made the follow. ments: Charge d'Affanes to Rome, a Martin, now Secretary to the legation in .. do, in Guatemaia, John Appleton, now enyet accepted his new situation, and in case of his resignation, it will probably be given to Mr. Chas. Eames, the jumor editor of the Union.

Lt. Coi. Jason Rogens died lu this city on Taesday. He was a brave officer, and an ex-

The Foreign News. teresting matter. We hardly know where to

egin, or how to end, our selections. The first important fact, is, that l'eace reigns Finnce, and the Republic promises well. The stroyed by their heroism the last vestiges of forumleteness of the Revolution cannot be doubt-

Not a city, not a neighborhood, in any part of France, marmurs even at the change. s it not wonderful? The old Monarch had four hundred thousand soldiers-the best in Europe, and one hundred thousand of the nick of them in or near Paris, and yet unarmed men, their persons, with little loss of blood, with little violence, without organization, and without excess, mecked this mighty array of power, and master-

ad it. There were times, during the Revolution, when outrage and bloody vtolence were threatened. Feb. 26, Lumartine addressed the people five times, from the wludows of the Hotel de Ville, exposing their folly, and the calumny the manner in which other Governments have of common facs. When at their highest excitement he said to them:

It is thus that you are led from calumny to calumny against the men who have devoted hemselves, head heart and breast, to give you a real Republic-the Republic of all rights, in all interests, and all the legitimate rights of the eople. Yesterday you asked us to usurp, in he name of the people of l'aris, the rights of 5.18(10.00) of mea, to vote them an absolute lepublic, instead of a Republic invested with he strength of their consent; that is to say, to make of that Republic, imposed and not consented, the will of a part of the people, instead the will of the whole nation. To-day you banand from us the red dag instead of the olor oue. Citizens! for my part, I will never elopt the red flag; and I will explain in a word, why ! will oppose it with all the streagth of patriotism. It is, citizens, because the tri-color lag has made the tour of the world, under the Republic and the Empire, with our liberties and our glories, and that the red flag has only made he tour of the Champ de Mars, trailed through orrents of the idood of the people.

His words were electrical. Hands were clasped, tears shed, and the irritated mass cheered Ductors Fuller and Wayland on Domestic Stavethe man sud the government. But fresh masses of people came, armed with sabres and bayolanguage. The fear was that the Provisional namphiets hereafter. Meanwhile we thank the Deverument would be destroyed. Lamartine nok his position on the steps of the stair-case; words glittered above his head; for half an nour the mad crowd refused to hear him. He stood unmoved. Soon the cry was "hear litin, near the friend of France, the friend of the peoole." They did so, and the eloquout man subfued their passions, and made them the sworu protectors of the Government. Says the Com-

Yesterday morning every heart was filled with romenaders, meeting, grouping, and embracing ach other, happy at finding themselves at the end of events the giory of which has cost us he great triumph of the rights of humanity The night passed admirably. We traversed l'aris, from the Faubourg l'oisontere to the Hotel de Ville, at 2 and 4 o'clock in the morning, and at every point found the duty at the barrithe tiate of Tears," by Miss Henrin; "La cades admirably performed by the citizens and National Cuards: the sentinels being vigilant returned. The Capital was admirable -illuminated to its roofs with lamps and other lights ry part by a population intoxicated with joy. The Boulevards, in particular, presented a nu-Sateenth Annual Report of the Trustees of gic spectacle; the "Marseillnise" and the Hymn the Ambassador. l'erkias Institution, and Massachusetts Asylum of the Giroadius resounded on all sides; the voice of women and children, joining in concord with the masculine tones of the heroes of ciety of the children of l'aris sang popular with a precision and harmony which went to the heart, and drew forth peals of applause at the end of every straphe. Whoever has not and majesty, amid the sublime disorder of the

seauties of the sovereignty of the people. The people though excited, often irritated, ometimes apparently beyond control, never turned a deaf ear to honest advisers, or dishoubut the conclusion cannot be admitted. Does ored themselves. Numerous instances might the people took the Tvilleries, they found a Can the analogy lay any claim to magnificent image of Christ in sculpture. They Let us see. Prominent among the stopped, and bowed before it with reverence; 'My friends,' cried a pupil of the Ecole Polytechnique, 'this is the Muster of us sli!' The shall surely beput to death" Ex XXI; iti. Here people took the Christ, and bore it solemnly to the Church of St. Roche. 'Citizens, off with

world know that they were kidnapped on the your hats.' And everybody bowed in a fervor of religious sentiment-Noble people, who retinent. Has not Africa been weeping for ages spect all that is sacred Noble people, who bless the Being who proclaimed the law of nuiversai frateruity!

This day, the 26th of February, the Repubhave an existence among us' Would not our lie was proclaimed. LAMARTINE made the of- considering that no French land should any Statesmen have been spared the Herculean tusk ficial announcement in front of the Hotel de

its gratitude for the magnificant national cotaen contemned, slavery would probably have operation which has just accepted these new institution. (Prolonged acciamations from the

crowd and National guards.) The Provisional Gavernment of the Republic has only joyful intelligence to announce to ment.

the people here assembled. Royalty is abolished. The Republic is proclaimed.

The people will exercise their political rights. National workshops are open for those who re without work. (Immence acclamations.) The army is being reorganised. The Naton-Guards indissolubly unites itself with the people, so as to promptly restore order with the in that terreguum of the visible powers, the reaconquered our liberty. (Renewed acclamation.) Finally, Gentlemen; the Provisional Government was anxious to be itself the bearer in you of the last decree, it has resolved on, and signed it this last memorable sitting—that is the abolition of the penalty of death for political mat-

ters. (Unauimons bravos.) This is the noblest decree, gentlemen, that has ever issued from the mouths of a people the day after their victory. (Yes, yes.) It is the character of the French nation which escapes in one spontaneous cry from the soul of its government. (Yes, yes; bravo.) We have brought it with us, and I will now read it you. There is not a more becoming homage to a people than the spectacle of its own magnanimity.

The various officers of Government proceeded at once to organize, and prepare for a systematic rule. The first step was to insure peace in the city. The national guard has been efficiclently arranged for this end. The second was ment of nations. Nations, like individuals, have munity and kindness (and there are many such citizens enrolled themselves for this end, and were marched to the frontier. The offect of these movements was to give renewed confiexercid biev-bodies in other men's matters. Is dence to all, and to bring out eminent citizens it not evident that American slavery differs ma- in favor of the Republic. March 28th, the foiterially from the aerynode which the Mosaic law towing letter addressed by Marshal Bugeaud

The events which have just occurred, and the necessity of general union to insure order were candidly investigated, it would be seen at home and abroad, induce me to place my had many of the arguments derived from the sword at the disposal of the new Government. of Moses in favor of modern alayery are reritory and the country as the hollest of duties. I request you to acknowledge the receipt of this declaration, and receive the assurance of my

high consideration. Marshal Duke of Isly. in the following communications to the Provi-

sional Government: GENTLEMEN: At the very moment of the victory of the people, I went to the flotoi de Ville. The duty of every good citizen is to assemble around the Provisional Government of the Rebile. I consider it the first duty to be dis- The world and ourselves wish to march to fra-

Paris, Feb. 20. Napoleou Bonaparte. Gentlement: The nation has just destroyed which we live explains the peace. Apily yoursthe treaties of 1815. The old soldier of Waterioo, the last brother of Napoleon, re-enters and explain them to those around you.

In 1792 the nation was not one. Two nafrom this messent the bosom of the great family!
The time of dynasties has passed for France:
The law of prescription which walghed out me, has fallen with the last of the Bourbons. I demand that the government of the great family!

The time of dynasties has passed for France:
The time of prescription which walghed out me, has fallen with the last of the Bourbons. I demand that the government of the republic shall

Paris, Feb. 26.

Without any other ambition than that of serving my country, I announce my arrival to the members of the Provisional Government and

NAPOLEON LOUIS BONAPARTE. Paris, Feb. 28.

Thiers, Odillon Burrot, &c., gave in their dhesion, and thus France is one in feeling, all classes among the people, and all orders among the nobility, going for, and sustaining the Re-The second inportant consideration relates to

received the new Republic. It was natural that our minister, Mr. Rush, should be first to recoguize it. He did so, and handsomely. The following is his speech re-

cognizing the Provisional Government;

GENTLEMEN, --- As representative of the United for the whole human race, results, of which the magnanimous conduct of the people in the late

events affords a happy presage. Under similar fustitutious, the United States have enjoyed for aeventy years an increasing nets, and boisterous and threatewing in their other countries a free choice of government, without any interference. It will naturally feel gratified in seeing another great nation flourish under institutious which have assured to themselves the benefits of social order and public liberty. Permit me, geutlemen, to employ the words of the great and excellent Washington, the immortal founder of our Republic, used by gratulations the earnest hope that the friendship of the two republics may be co-extensive with their duration'

Mr. Arsgo replied, that the members of the Sovernment received without surprise, but with lively pleasure, the soutiments expressed confidence, and the streets were crowded with by the Ambassador of the United States; France expected no less from an aily with whom she places herself tu more intimate relations by the end of events the giory of which has cost us proclamation of a Republic. "The Provisional the lives of so many of our brothers in gaining Government," he added, "thanks you for the prosperity of France. It is delighted to rereliance that these words will not only be a desire, but a reality."

M. Dupout de l'Eure then addressing the Ambussador, said:-"Permit me, sir, in offering and the pass-words and coantersigns given and you my hand, to assure you that the French people tenders a hand of friendship to the Amer-

lean nation.' Ville, the guards presented arms, and cries of "Vivela Republique des Etats Unis!" saluted

Feb. 21 In the passage Verdot, the Lyrie So. ple came to him full of alarm, enquiring "what trymns, composed and arranged for the event men of sense;" and when those who were really scared, asked Owill your Lordship stay?" be replied, "I shall be certainly the last Enseen Paris last night-Paris full of order, nuion, glishman to quit Paris." Hut, March the 2d. barricades—can never form an idea of the grent which settled everything as to the policy of England :

"Lord Normanby communicated this morning to M. de Lamartine the dispatches he had received from Lord Palmerston. Lord Palmerston announced to Lord Normanby tha' Enthe right of the French nation to change the

Russia, are yet to say what they will do .she remain at peace and united within.

We give two important circulars of the Proy, and is as follows:

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Liberty -- Equality -- Fraternity. The Provisional Government of the Republic. longer bear slaves, decrees—a Commission is intituted, under the Provisional Minister of Colo-CITIZENS: The Provisional Government of the est delay, the act for the immediate emancipatire precedent, justifying the bondage of human Republic has called upon the people to witness tion of the slaves in all the Colomes of the Re-

Paris, March 4. The second, is an address to the Diplomatic agents of France, and a very important dozin-

same hand that had only the preceding moment son of the public were alone the government of "The Freuch Revolution has thus entered uta its definite period. France is Republican. The French Republic bas no occasion to be acknowledged in order to exist. By natural law as well as by the law of nations, it exists; it is the will of a great people, which does not ds-mand its titles but from itself. Nevertheless,

the French Republic, desiring to enter into the family of governments instituted as regular powers, and not as a ahenomenan coming to dispromptly make known to the government to which you are accredited, the principles and tendencies which will henceforth direct the foreign policy of the French government. "The prociamation of the French Republic is

the intellectual, moral, and material develope different ages. The principles which govern toeratical, constitutional, republican govern ment, are the expressions of the different de

plained the war, the differences which exist between that period of our history and that in

the aristocracy, and the theocracy by invasion At the present day there are no longer any dislinctions and inequality of classes. Liberty has freed all Equality before the law has levied every

thing. Fraternity, of which we proclaim the application, and of which the National Assemis to organize the benefits, is about to unite all There is not a siagle citizen in France, to whatever opinion he may belong, who does not rally to the principle of the country before every thing else, and who does not render, by that very union, the country impregnable to the at-

tempt and to the fears of invasion.

"In 1792 it was not the entire population who eatered into possession of the government. It was the middle classes only who wished to exercise liberty and enjoy it. The triumph of the middle class at that time was egotistical, as the triumph of every oligarchy must be. It wished to retain for itself the rights achieved for all. t was necessary for it to operate a strong diversion against the advance of the people by precipitating it (the people) on the field of buttle. in order to prevent it from entering into the exercise of its own government. This diversion was the war. War was the idea of the Monarchists and the Girondins-It was not the idea of the most advanced democrats, who wished like us the sincere regards and the complete relgu of the people Itself, comprising in that name all classes, without exclusion or prefereuce, as the nation is composed.

"In 1792 the people was only the instrument of the Revolution. To-day the Revolution is made by the people, and for the people. The people is itself the Revolution. In entering nto it, it carries into it, its new necessities of labor, of industry, of instruction, of agriculture, of commerce, of morality, of prosperity, of prop erly, of cheap living, of navigation, and in short, of civilization, which are all the necessities of peace. The people and peace are but one

oIn 1792 the ideas of France and of Europe vere unprepared to comprehend and to accept the great harmony of nations umong each other te the benefit of the human race. The idea of the age which was closing, was only in the heads of some philosophers. Philosophy at the present day is popular. Fifty years of liberty of thinking, of speaking, and of writing, have produced their result. Books, journals, and the tribuue, have acted as the apostles of European intelligence. Reason, speaking everywhere, and overstepping the frontiers of nations, has created that intellectual nationality which will be the achievment of the French revolution, and the constitution of international fraternity over all the globe.

In short, in 1792, liberty was a novelty equality was a scandal, and the Republic was a roblem. 'The title of nations, which had only ast been discovered by Feneloa, Montesque and Rousseau, was so completely forgotten, buried, profaned, by ald fendal, dynastic and sacerdotai traditions, that the most legitimate interveution of the people in all its affairs apseared a monstrosity to the statesmen of the old school. Democracy made the monarchs and at the same time the foundations of society remble. To-day thrones and the people are acenstoned to the word, to the forms, and to the regular agitations of liberty, exercised in mereditterent proportious in all States, and even n monarchies. They will accustom themselves to the Republic, which is its complete form in all the ripest of nations. They will recognize that there is a conservative liberty .-They will acknowledge that there may be in the Republic not only better order, but that there may be more real order in that govern-

flut besides these disjuterested considerations the sole interest of the consolidation and duration of the Republic would inspire in the statesnot the country that runs the greatest danger in the war; it is liberty. War is almost always a dictatorship. Soldiers forget institutions for men. Thrones tempt the ambitious. Glory dazzles patriotism. The prestige of a glorious the nation. The republic desires glory, without doubt; but it wishes for it, for itself, and not for Cassars or Napoleous.

"Do not deceive yourselves, nevertheless. Those ideas which the Provisional Government charges you to present to the flowers as a pledge of European safety, have not for their object to chtain forgiveness to the Republic for having had the boldness to create itself, and still less to place of a great right and a great people in Europe. They have a more noble object; to make sovereigns and nations reflect, and net to allow the character of our Revolution; to give its true light and its just character to the event; in short, to give pledges to humanity before giving them to our right and to our honor, if they

"The French Republic will, then, not make war on any one. It has no occasion to say that, if conditions of war are laid down to the French people, it will accept them. The houghts of the men who at the present moment govern brance, are these: it will be fortunate for France if war be declared against it, and if it be constrained thus to increase in provoked to it. In the first case, its martial ge ulus, its impatience of action, its strength, accumulated during so many years of peace, will render it invianible within its own territory. and redoubtable perhaps beyond its frontiers .--In the second case, it would turn against itself the recollection of its conquests, which diminish the affection of nations, and it would comthe spirit of natious and the genius of civiliza-

According to the principles, Sir, which are can present without fear, as without suspicloa, sands. to her friends and to her enemies-you will have

lowing declarations: in the eyes of the French Republic; nevertheless, the territorial circumscriptions of these treaties are a fact which it admits as a basis, and as a point de depart in its relations with other nations.

But if the treaties of 1815 do not exist any longer excepting as facts to modify a common understanding, and if the Republic declares epenly that its right and its mission is to arrive egularly and pacifically at these modifications. the good sense, the moderation, the conscience. the prudence of the Republic exist, and are for Europe a better and more honorable guarantee than the letter of those treaties, so often viola ted and modified by Europe itself.

Endeavor, Sir, to make this emancipation of the Republic from the treaties of 1815, be clearly understood, and try to show that that freed om has nothing in it which is irreconcitable

with the repose of Europe. Thus we declare it openly. If the hour o the reconstruction of some nationalities, oppressed in Europe or elsewhere, should appear to us to have sounded in the decrees of Providence, if Switzerland, our faithful ally since the time of Francis i., were constrained o threatened in the advance which she is effecting in her government, in order to lend additional strength to the facine of democratic govthe right of alllance among themselves, in order to consolidate an Italian nation, were contested by main force—the Freuch Republic der to protect these legitimate movements

ity and democracy in proportion as they are the more inspired with the feeling of justice and leve for the people. It is a question of time. A diates the era of proscriptions and of dictations. nation goes astray in outrunning the hour of that maturity, as it dishonors itself in allowing She is equally decided never to veti its demo It to escape without selzing upon it. The mon- cratic principle abroad. She will never permit archy and the republic are not, in the eyes of any one to interpose between the pacific radiaabsolute principles which are tion of its liberty and the regard of nations .enemies to the death; they are facts which are She proclaims herself the intellectual and cor contrasted to each other, and which can five dial ally of every right, of every progress, of face to face, while they understand and respect every legitimate development of the fustitutions of natious which wish to live on the same principle are the principle of the Freuch ciple as harself. She will not attempt any lin-On this day, and earlier, the Bonapartes sent in the following communications to the Provisional Government:

War, then, is not the principle of the reach and giorious moderate or incendiary propagandism amongst her neighbors. She knows there is no durable freedom but that which grows of itself on its own acid. But it will exercise by the light of contractions and of necessary of the view of contractions are not to principle of the reach and giorious moderate or incendiary propagandism amongst her neighbors. She knows there is no durable freedom but that which grows of itself on its own acid. But it will exercise by the light of contractions are not contracted and propagandism amongst her neighbors. She knows there is no durable freedom but that which grows of itself on its own acid. But it will exercise by the light of contractions are not contracted and propagandism. principles of conquest and of empire, would not be to advance, it would be to retrograde with the advance of time. The revelution of yester- and honest proselytism of esteem and of symday is a step in advance, and not one backwards. pathy. That is not war, it is nature. That is not the agitation of Europe, it is life. That i not to embroil the world, it is to shine from its place on the horizon of nations, to advance them and to guide them at the same time. We desire, for humanity, that peace be preserved. We even hope it. One only question of war was mooted, a year ago, between England and France. It was not Republican France which

jealous foreigners to deuy tts Revolution to the same time, by its pretensions to another

pretensions of a family. Let Spain govern itself, let Spain be independent and free. France, for the solidity of this natural alliance, count more on the conformity of principles than or the successions of the house of Bourbon! Sach is, Sir, the spirit of the councils of the Republic. Such will invariably be the character of the policy, frank, firm and moderate,

which you will have to represent.

and in the midst of the heat of contest not provoked by the people, three words which but revealed its soul, and which will call down on its cradle the blessings of God and men: liberty, Equality, Fraternity. She gave immediately thereafter, by the abolition of the punishment by death for political offences, the rue commentary of those three words at home you also give them their true commentary abroad. The sease of these three words ap plied to our externsi relations is this, the break- press are restored. ing by France of the chains which weighed on iaration of ailiance and amity to ali nations. if France feels conscientiously its part in the nission of freedom and civilization in the pres ent age, there is not one of those words which signify weer. If Europe is prudent and just,

siguify peace. Receive, Sir, the assurance of my high esteen LAMARTINE. Member of the Provision Government of the epublic, and Minister of Foreigu Affairs. Paris, March 2, 1848."

March the 16th, the following decree was

The Provisional Government of the Republi estring to remit as soon as possible to a defin tive Government the powers which it exercise on behalf and by command of the People decrees Article 1. The electoral assemblies of can ons are convoked for the 9th April next, to elec-Representatives of the People to the National Assembly, which is to decree the Constitution 2. The election shall be on the basis of popu

3. The total number of Representatives of the people shall be 900, including Algeria and the rench Colonies 4. They shall be divided between the depart ments in the proportion set forth in the following

table 5. The suffrage shall be direct and universal 6. All Frenchmen aged twenty-one years, resdent in the commune for six months, and not lennyed or suspended from the exercise of civil this by a judicial decision, are Electors. . All Frenchmen aged twenty-five years, and not deprived of or suspended from the exercise of rivic rights, are qualified to be elected as Repre-

entatives. 8. The ballot shall be secret. 9. All the electors shall vote at the chief place their cantons, by balloting lists. Each list hall contain as many names as there are repre sentatives to be elected in the denartment. examination of the votes shall take place at the chief place in the canton, and the declaration of them at the chief town of the department. No person can be itominated a Representative of the people if he have not 2,000 votes.

10. Each representative of the people shall r crive an indemnity of 25f. a day for the duration of the session. 11. An instruction of the Provisional Covern ent shaff regulate the details of the execution the present decree

12. The National Constituent Assembly shall open on the 20th of April. 13. The present decree shall be numediately lacarded in all the communes of the Republic. Done at Paris, in the trovernment Council, the 5th of March.

Signed by the Members of the Provisional

The financial crisis in France is severe. This was to have been expected. It existed before the Revolution, which has added to it. We anticipate no danger, but good, from this cause-not only create itself, and still less to ask humbly the tam bread, and have regular employment. The failures in Paris are not so large as those in

ITALY .- Austrian Italy is burning with hatred towards Austria. They hate all who bear the is said even, that the Hungarian thoops in the l'avia, in a movement against Austria. News was ordered to be printed.

The King of Sardinia had decreed an act of emancipation for l'rotestants-it was believed that he would extend it to the Jews.

Indeed war is predicted between Austria and Sardinia. Lombardy is ruled with a rod of fron. The people are forbidden to assemble together-to wear particular colors-to applaud law evists. King Charles Albert has quartered 60,000 troops on his borders, and the young

At Parma, "Italian Liberty forever" shouted, and the Austrian troops joined in the

At Genea the populace drove the Jesuits out

of the city. Rome is quiet. The official Gazette of the adjourned. 4th February, announces that the Pope has appointed a commission to consider the best methods to be adopted for developing the institutions already uwarded to the people, and to proose a system of Government that shall be accordant at the same time with the Pontifical au-

thority, and with the wants of the time. The Patria of Florence states that the only Cardinal who, in the Secret Consistory, opposed the grant of a Constitution was Cardinal Bernetti, who said "that they ought not, by a stroke of the peu, to destroy au edifice the work of so many ages;" to which Pius IX. replied in these remarkable words: "It is exactly old buildings that most need new foundations." Rome will

have a Constitution. Sieger-It la said the Austriana are marching 20,000 men to assist the Klug of Naples to subdue the Sicilians, (how?) and that Admiral Parker with his English fleet had resolved to prevent their landing. This comes by way of

Lord Minto had arranged the basis of an agree between the Provisional Government of Paler-

We jearn from Messina that the fighting recommenced on the 22d, at seven o'clock in the noraing. Nothing could exceed the courage of the people. They were well provided with all the uccessary materials of war. Their guns were heavy, well directed, and well maaned; and although the Neapolitans fired well, the overwhelming force of the people rendered their exertions useless. Many of the former were News from Catania has arrived at Maita, to the effect that the Cantanese have hoisted the

Mr. Beck, the minister of the Interior of the Grand Duchy of Baden, has published the foliowiug proclamation:

ganized. 3. The Government will submit to the Cham-

ber a law establishing trial by jury. By this proclamation the Ministry has grant ed all that the people demanded. Independent of these concessions, the Grand Duke has called to his councils M. Welker, the leader of the constitutional opposition, who has demanded the creation of a Gorman Parliament instead of the Diet.

ealous foreigners to deuy its Kevolution to the same time, by its pretensions to another State. A movement took place at Mayence, france, and to re-impose upon it the monarchy, crown at Madrid, on our liberal alliances and on protestations were sent to the Grand Duke of llesse Darnustadt. The population had assume Republic has no nepotions. It inherits not the a hostile attitude toward the Austro-l'russian

> As might have been expected, the greatest excitement prevails in the Grand Duchy of Posen. The l'oles look auxionisy forward to the course of events, and their hearts throb with new hopes, though they dare not give loud utterance to them.

The Suction Mercury of the 3d instant, contains the following royal ordinance, published by the King of Wirtemburg at Stuttgard, on

of January, 1817, relating to the liberty of the

3. A jaw relative to the provisional introducprinciple and on its dignity; the recovery of tion of public trial in matters connected with the rank which it eaght to occupy in the scale of the press shall be presented to the States. Our of the great European Powers; in line, the decthe Interior, are instructed to carry into execu-WILLIAM. tion the present ordinance. The Carlsruke Gazette of the 2d says that pe-

titions had been laid before the Chamber demand ignify wer. If Europe is prudent and just, ing the general anning of the people for the following objects:—The free election of officers; a German Parliament, freely elected by the people; every German who has attained his twentyfirst year to be an elector; one elector for every thousand souls, and one deputy for every 100,000; every German who has attained his twenty-fifth year, of whatever rank, fortune, or religion, can solute liberty of the Press; complete liberty lu ali affairs relative to religion, conscience, and in-German citizens: income-tax; welfare and edueation of all; protection and guarantee of labor; equitable and popular administration; responsibility of Ministers and public officers; abolition of privileges. In the afternoon after the sitting of the Chamber, an immense crowd repaired to the Castie, which was guarded as a measure of precaution. Some voices were heard to demand political amnesty, and to request that the peras taken into custody on the eve should be set at liberty. Five of these persons were set free. Several deputies of the Opposition requested the crowd to withdraw, a request which they compli-

> The Ambassador of Prussia at London, made the 4th inst., an official declaration to the British Concrament, to the effect that Prussia vould not interfere in the internal affairs of France; but that, while should not contemplate any aggressive military movement against the new Republic, she was resolved to resist any at- hardly suppose the entire operations of the week witten empt of France to violate the territory of her ceed 500 pieces. We reported one lot of the pieces in

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, it was hailed with intense enthusiasm. The Weekly Despatch, Radical, speaks no more strongly than the Herald, Tory; we quote from the former:

"Advance is her motto: It must be ours. Europe's, the world's. We must have no paltering here. The French have declared that 'this time there must be no mistake.' They have a right to any guarantee for this that they may prefer. If Kings have betrayed them, let them, if the choose, try Presidents. It is no matter of ours, except rejoice in their bravety and success. We must have no diplomacy: nothing but a frank avowal to all the States that we are the natural allies of free institutions, and that, if we meddle at all, it will be to maintain them. We ust that our Ministry may prove equal to the emergen cy this great event casts upon them. We trust that they are ready to take the right side in the war of opinion, heart and soul. We would forgive them much, and for Caucasus, would ring with blessings for such an union.— And we have full right to be iniudful of ourselves. Our Reform Bill was a cheat, put upon us as the interpretations of the Charter were put upon the patriots of July. We have been stopped with our ofigarchic 'finality,' and we are proving and enduring its practical effects. We need so violence. The National Guard speaks in Francis because the unatined have been there the unheard; but the press stat the public voice will do here. We shall have an echo to the French call, as we had it 1800. The ttallot, thouseheld Suffrage, Trienmai Parhaments, the 'ourts, the due assessment of the public burdens; these the French, 'This time there must be no mustake

CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, March 20.

SENATE. The Vice President called the Senate at the usual hour. Numerous petitions were presented by Me

A petition was presented by Mr. Bell, from snadry persons, praying for the repairing of the Cum berland dam, Ohio river. Mr. Bell addressed the Senate, in a few brief remarks, in favor of the ob-

Mr. Crittenden also presented a petition similar import, Mr. Allen asked and obtained leave to introduce a resolution congratalating France upon the es Agreeably to notice, Mr. Ashly asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill defining the law re-

specting bounty lands and to reverse the decision the Commissioner of Patents. On motion of Mr. Cass, the bill relating to Cali ornia claims was taken up. Mr. Dix made a strong speech in favor of the Mr. Atchison also advocated its passage in few remarks, when, on motion of Mr. Hannegan,

he Senate went into Executive Session, and then

Mr. Chase rose to a priviledged question, which was for the purpose of offering a resolution sup-

The speaker then called on the regular commit ees far reports. After the morning business, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and proceed ed to the consideration of the bill providing for the refunding of monies advanced by the volume teers in the late was with Mexico. Attec a very lengthy discussion, the committee tose, without definite action thereou, and the Bouse, on motion,

FRIDAY, March 31.

The Senate to-day was engaged in the discusnion of Mt. Allen's resolutions, congretulating the French Government upon the establishment of a Republic, At a late hour the Senate adjourned vithout any definite action thereon.

HOUSE. The House to-day was engaged entirely with the private calender, and sundry bills of a private inaare were passed, when the House adjo-

SATURDAY, April 1. SENATE. The Senate was not in session to-day HOUSE.

pensation to the Register of the Land Office at Chillicothe, Ohio, and adjourned without transacting any other business. Monday, April 3,

SENATE.

At the usual hour the Vice President called the A message in writing was received from the President with a despatch from Mr. Rush, Minister at France, notifying the United States of the establishment of a Provisional Government in

A motion to take up the resolution of Mr. Allen. ongratulating France apon the establishment of a Republican form of Government gave rise to a very interesting debate, in which Messrs. Critten-den, Allen, Bagby, Dickinson and others partici-

the effect that the Cantanese have holsted the tri-colored flag.

The effect of the French Revolution in the German States of the Rhine was glortous. Painces yield to Public Opinion without a word. which it adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, considerable time was spent in 1. The censorship of the press la abolished.

2. The national guard will be immediately orthe day. Finally, the resolutions previously introduced expressive of sympathy for France in her struggle to establish a Republican government were taken up and considered.

Mr. Duer moved to refer the resolution to a Wholesale and Retail. Country aerchants are particular to the control of the newest designs of American & French Paper Hangings, Borders, Fresco & Column Papers, Wide Window Papers, Fire Board Prints, &c.

Alt of which will be sold on the newest designs of American & French Paper Hangings, and the newest designs of American & French Paper Hangings, and the newest designs of American & French Paper Hangings, and the newest designs of American & French Paper Hangings, and the struggle to establish a Republican government were taken up and considered.

Mr. Duer moved to refer the resolution to a Wholesale and Retail.

select committee of one from each State.

Mr. Donald moved to lay them on the table. The question was taken by yeas and nays, and A long and exciting discussion then ensue into which the subject of slavery was introduced The discussion was continued until a late hour,

REMARKS.-The general market has not exhib such activity since the date of our last weekly report, and but lew changes of any importance have taken place; lead ing articles of Produce as well as Grocenes have been comparatively speaking, in but limited demand, and therefore an exceedingly small amount of business has been ione in them. The market for Cutton, Hale Rupe, and Bagging, three of the principal articles of trade, has be ome remarkably dull, with an almost entire suspension f operations. Sugar and Molasses continue and sales are unusually light. More has been doing in Pro issions, and in Breadstuffs, likewise, a fair amount of bu iness has been transacted. Tobacco, Hemp, Lead, &c.,

varticularly noticed in our remarks below. Later foreign news by the steamer Caledonia has bee received since our last, which confirms previous account of a revolution in France, with the additional intelligence of an exceedingly unsettled state of affairs throughout. Europe. In consequence of this, there has been a decline in he Eastern and Southern Cotton markets, and a want of confidence abown in many of the leading articles of Wast ern produce, the effect of which will inclue time, revertto our own. As yel, however, no direct tuffuence from the cause is operating, or it so, it is at least not very perceptable; but should the worst be realized it will mevitable come, and lower prices, as a matter of course, must fol

are without any material change, which, together will

numerous minor articles of trade and traffic, are more

The weather during the fore part of the week was fine, but yesterday and to day it has been well and very dis agrewable for all kinds of out door business. The river has been in good condition for navigation, but is now falling, and ve sterday reached a stage at which boats of the largest class, freighted, are prevented from passing over the falls. The depth of channel, reported to-day, was " feet

TOBACCO .- At the date of our last weekly report we noticed the Tobacco market as being characteristhe present week, prices, particularly for fine descripstays they fell of and went down at a full decline of Ic per lb, on the most desirable grades. On Monday a slight improvement was cam perceptible, and the sales of yester tay and to-day are a atfurther advince, and show a fur scale of prices. Sales at both warehouses for the week amount to 316 hlads, 1222 of which were fold at Todd's and 114 at the Planter's, and within the following range, say 91 blade "Thurse" from \$1 50 to \$3 10 per 100 bs.

BALE ROPE AND BAGGING.-We have bul s and some small lots to fill plantation orders, at ifacc

from Linute 5,000 cods. HEMP .- Receipts are very light, and we hear of but little doing in this article. A few lots have arrived from Missouri, but were hought on stangulacturers' account, and therefore and not come directly into the market. (and dew rotted is in fair request, and sales noticed during the week have ranged according to quality, from \$3 is to 4 3) per cwt; we quote ordinary lots from the country at \$3 50at. Prime Missouri, Stal for per cwt. Mamilla's are at a wide range, and we therefore set them down

in the ear, from flatboats or wagons. Oats are about fair request for city use, but they are bell rather high or shipment; we quote sales in bulk at 25c. No Barley or Rye corning to market. We recapitulate, say choice brands of country and city mills Floor \$1 7501 50 by wholesale; \$1 Sijai @ per bbl. at retail. Fair he tous! miestrom feed stores at Swiller; Oats in Bulk Sloon, 10 nacks Falesc, per bushel. Prime new Barley we undle a

PRINCISHING - For exeral days and there has been rather more inquiry for the leading articles in this line. and vesterday a lot of thibble Mess, sold from the Leves at §7.75, and one or two small lots, on plantation or less, and Lard have been to a fair extent. Vesterday we notieed transactions in the former to the extent of some 20, in) the, at 21, latte, and quite a number of small sales of Lard, summing up in the aggregate between 15 and 20, Oh the, interior, at 5c; good, 53 53-to day we hear of 200 kegs Prime, No. 1, at bic; to bids and kegs, in hill , at 54c, and I costs clear Sides at ic, and 9 coks flog round use, 14abe; common 34a37, Shoulders 24a34, clear Sides Blate; thog round halte, sales from wagons at ic. Printe. No. t Lard, in kegs, at Space, in bbis, Space, No. 2, fife

mand, we have few or no important transactions to notice past week will not exceed too hads of the former and 200 hbls of the latter. In Coffee a fair demand has been done to the trade, and aggregate sales for the week sum up 960 to test bags, principally fair and good Rio, and at a range offrom 74 to 8c; very little doing in other descriptions. We hear of light sales of Sugar every day at that, but so loss of my magnitude have been reported. Our quotations are Fair to good Rio Coffee Thatic, retail sales at That; Laquayra, Mr. Iboningo, and Havana Tark, Java tratte. Loaf and refined Sugar No. I to S, 7al%, Havana White Sasic; do Velbiw 64a7e; do Brown 14ak, per lb; Prune Plantation Mulamen un bright bbis 254a26c; unternor pack ages 250; Sugar house 37 abic, country Tablec per gallon. Rite is dull, and fre th South Carolina we quote at tialife, and by retail at 6c per ib.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

in the House a very lengthy and general discus-sion took place on the bill granting additional com-WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. Joun. Scholkfield, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th sts.,

> th.L stiend promptly to any business entrusted to him-will act as Agent for the collection of money, clusing accurate, &c., &c. Charges moderate. April 1, 1848,—tf. Lezington, Ky.

EBGAR NEEDBAN. MAIN STREET VEAR NINTH, LOUISVILLE, KY-1 HEALER IN ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE WORK.

Have always on hand, as large an assortment as any in American & French Paper Hangings,

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, Wholesale and Retail. Country merchants are particularly invited to call. TRA BURDSALL, No. 531, Main St. opposite Bank of K
LOUISVILE:
ItAS always for sale, Wholesale and Retail, a full acomment of the patterns of Paper Hangings, Manufacticed by rapt 18, 186—19

The writer entertains the opinion

29, 10 P. M. clerk of the department of State; do. to Bolivia, Eijah the of Kentucky; du. to Ecuador, Van-brugh Livingston, naw an appraiser in the New charg. Solution of the republic in 1792 ex-York custom-house. Mr. Livingston has not Receive &c.,

Lt. STEPHEN JOHNSON, U. S. N., died on the

2d inst, lamented by all who knew him.

lasue a decree declaring that my proscription ality and liberty. The classes dispossessed, unitthe fallen dynasty, which weighed for seven. Cassel has been banished and his pelece burned;
was an insult to France, and has disappeared ed themselves with the captive royalty and with
the fallen dynasty, which weighed for seven. Cassel has been banished and his pelece burned;
was an insult to France, and has disappeared ed themselves with the captive royalty and with The tidiags by the Caledonia is full of deeply was an insult to France, and has disappeared with all that was imposed upon us by foreign

powers. Accept, &c., JEROME BONAPARTE. GENTLEMEN: The people of Paris having deeign invasion, I hasten from the land of exile to face myself under the banner of the Republic

assure them of my devotedness to the cause they represent, as well as of my sympathy for

tates charged with the care of the rights and iutreats of my country, and of my fellow citizens residing in France, and being at too great a distance to await instructions, I seize the earliest oppurtunity of offering my congratulations, persuaded that my Government will approve the step, of which I have taken the initiative I must not unit to remind you that the alliance and friendship which have so long united France and the United States is unimpaired. I am certain that a loud and universal expression of hope will arise in my country for the prosperity, happiness, and glory of France, under the in stitutions which she has now junugurated in conformity with the will of the nation. Americans will have an ardent hope, that under the wisdom of France, these lastitutions will have

prosperity, with a Government of uninterrupted stability; and if the Union invariably leaves to him on a similar occasion to the present, and to terminate this address by adding to my cou-

good wishes you entertain for the greatuess and echo the words of Washington, and it lias a firm

Nor was England coy or backward. Her minister remained on the spot, and when peoshall we do," he answered, "be calm, act like the following important extract was published

gland did not hesitate an iustant to ack nowledge form of its Government." Switzerland, all Italy, greeted, as for as heard from the new Renablic warmly. Belgium

But there is no danger to France from ahead if isional Government. The first relates tu slave-

"Circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Diplomatic Agents of the French Repub-"Six-You know the events of Paris, the victory of the people, its heroism, its moderation, its pacification, the order re-established by the cancurrence of the whole of the citizens, as if,

turb the order of Europe, it is proper that you

not an act of aggression against any form of government in the world. The forms of govrnment have diversities as legitimate as the forms of character, the geographical altuation grees of the maturity of the genius of the different nations. They demand more liberty in proportion as they feel themselves capable of upporting more. They demand more equal-

ment of all for all, than in the government of the few for the few. name veils the attack upon the sovereignty of

them to deceive themselves involuntarily as to | can lead to extended outbreak.

should be unacknowledged or threatened strength and in glory, in spite of its moderation.
It will be a terrible responsibility for France if the Republic itself declares war without being

promise the first and most universal alliance, or hiss in public, &c. &c. Of course martial the cool principles of France-principles she Italians were flocking to his standard by thou-

the goodness to impress upon yourself the fal-The treaties of 1815 exist no longer as law

ernments-if the independent States of Italy were invaded-if any limits or obstacles were imposed on their internal transformations-if

peace. The Republic has no subition. The

garrison of the place; at Sarrebrack a lively sympathy with the French Revolution had been manifested.

The Republic has pronounced, at its birth, the 2d instaut:

William, by the Grace of God King of Wirtembarg, &c. has resolved as follows: Article I. The conorship established the 8th of October, 1829, is abolished. 2. All the dispositions of the law of the

become a member of Parliament; the German by some degree of excitament; since then this feelling Parliament to be held at Frankfort-on-the-Maine; has measurably subsided, and a more steady and satisfo the Parliament to make its own regulations; al- tory business has been done. At the commencement of struction; trial by jury; the general rights of a opening of the season, but for the succeeding two or three

> 151 " "Seconds" from \$2 95to \$1 75 per 1001bs. 11 " "Firsts" from \$1 60 to \$6 70 per to ibs. Sales to day amount to 50 hhds, 30 at Todd's and 11 at the Planters'. We subjoin a list comprising the figure. for each hhd;

very light business to report in either of these article ome few transactions have transpired in Rope, say to the extent of sun confi during the week, in lots, at 5406fc, in Bagging nothing of moment has been done, and we Monday, at 12c; since, sales have been confined, so lat as our observation extends, to small lots, principally to fil orders, at 12a124c. We quote the market for both duli, and say for good Rope, cash sales, ofaste. Bagging, 11 a 13c, as in quality and quantity. The receipts of both ontinue fair, and the stock in hand, is estimated as followes: Bagging, from 15,000 to 17,000 pieces. Rupe,

porting the claim of Mr. Jackson to his seat, which at 3c. We quote as follows: choice tlains, for family

Inferior, from 1 to 5c pertb. GROCERIES-With lair receipts and a reav light de

C. H. Bankley, Lexington, Kentucky.

C. H. BARKLEY. COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT,

pated. The year and nays were demanded on the adoption of the motion and stood year 21, nays 22.

The Crittenden moved to proceed to the regular order of the day, the bill to relieve the Judges of the Supreme Court of Circuit Court defice. West. Orders from the country respectfully solicited. Engraving done in the neatest style at from two to force cents per letter, drawings and estimates of work furnished graditionally. All work sent from my establishment carefully packed and waranted to go safe.

March, 18, 1848.—3m.

> ISAAC PUGH & CO.. No. 118, Chesam Street-PHILADELPHIA

For the Examiner. The following lines were written on reading the Poem, "The Wants of Man," by the Ilon. John Quincy Adams, when It was first published, in 1841. They have never seen the light, and if the Editor of the Examiner chooses to give them a place in his interesting and valua-ble paper, they are at his service. March 21st, 1848. F. W. II.

To follow me behind, And to be thought in future days, The friend of human kind: That after-ages as they rise, Exulting may proclaim, In choral union to the skies, 'Their blessings on my name."

"I want the voice of honest praise

Thou, patriot, pure and uncorrupt In a degenerate age, This wish, at least, shall be fulfill'd; For bright on history's page, In glorious companionship With those who lov'd their race, And sought its highest happinese,

Thy nama shall have a place. Give to the miser gems and gold ! Wine to the bacchanal; for pleasure's giddy votary Light up the festive hall

Let film who toils for place and power, What are they all, when weigh'd against I look far down the stream of time,

Onr land, the young, the free, Hath long been cover'd with the mose Of hoar antiquity. No deep, dark forest waves in pride Through all the wide domain, But crowded cities skirt the hills.

And fill the laughing plain.

And hurrying on with eager step, The thronging millions pan, Fleeting as shadows o'er the sun, Or dew drops on the grass: Like leaves in autumn shed. The wise, the great are laid to rest

With the forgotten dead. And many a name that once was horne On fame's toud trump afar, Comes dimly up, as from a cloud Beams feebly forth, a star. But thine, a halo pare and bright Encircies it around:

With double Immortality Thy virtuous life is crown'il.

Branewick.

On coming out of the old church, I look ed at the knightly epitaplis in the walls and the ancient buildings that lay round about in the streets. The old senate-house was transformed into a wine-cellar, though it still stood in all its Gothic reverence, with the large stone balcony, and between consort, carved in stone, of a natural size.

In a remote corner of the city, near one of the gates, there is a large and beautiful garden, belonging to a merchant. It is open to the public; and on the facade of a large meadow, full of yellow flowers. At some distance lay several villas, between the beeches and tall poplars; and, in the distant horizon, the Hartz with the Brocken, which, like a grey stonu-cloud, tose up between the other sunlit mountains: it was a finished picture! In the mountains themselves we have background, without foreground; and in the plains, it is the contrary-foreground enough, but no background; here were both, and as finely distributed as one could wish. I saw a young painter sketching the clouds and airy part of the picture. People walked past, without noticing him. And so near the city! He should have been at Copenhagen. I remember one of our most famous landscape-painters once told me, that he one evening took a walk along the banks of the Pebling lake, in order to study the appearance of the sky. Delighted with its beautiful reflection on the surface of the water, he stood and looked into it; when a crowd soon collected about him, and all asked, "Is any one

"I walked past Heinrich Love's old cas tle, by moonlight; the large copper lion stood quietly on its pedestal, and looked into the eastle on the new generation, which, in soldiers' uniforms, peeped out of all the

On the third day after my arrival, I left Brunswick, by the 'Schnellpost,' and fell into company with two young lieutenants, who traveled incognito, as majors; they dimitted to it with Christian patience. We had, besides, a servant-maid of about forty years of age, who was to meet the family at Goslar; and an old original school-master. ged to travel on this very day.

travelers except the school-master, at the bones of the tiger, elephant, shark, whale, first station; we were now placed in a less in short of almost all animals; diseased livcarriage, where there was only room for ers, tumours, &c.; sea-weeds, gigantic funfour persons; the hearts thus came corpore- guses, in short everything that is horrible ally nearer, and I had now but one figure and disagreeable. If he succeed in decoyto occupy myself with. He was a man of ing a patient, he, besides supplying mediabout sixty years of age; a little slender cines, punctures or inserts hot needles into being, with lively eyes, and a black velvet the diseased parts, or burns moxa upon it, skull cap on his head. He was the express chaunting all the time amid the fumes of image of Jean Paul's schulmeisterlein, incense and candles. Before leaving he Wuz, from Anenthal. My schoolmaster was going to visit an old friend in Goslar, the mountains for the first time. He was -Forbes's China. one of those happy beings whose content-ment allies itself with fancy, and twines flowers around every stub; for whom the narrow room extends itself to a fairy palace; creatures, breathes such sweet, loud music, and which can suck honey from the least out of her little instrumental throat, that it

er; and the music itself, yes i faith, it is real. Walton. ly good, for such a small town!-two violins, a clarionet and a great drum they play very nicely."

il know not really how it can be, but music goes strangely into the heart, and I can well imagine how it must be with the little angels in heaven. But with ns, now, we don't pretend to those hocus pocuses and tra-la-la's, which they have in Brunswick and Berlin. No, our old sexton, who is the leader, gives us a good honest Polish tune, and a Molinasky between the acts our women join in with them, and we old fellows beat time on the floor with our sticks;

it is a real pleasure!" "And how of the acting?" I asked.

Charming! for, you must know, in order that those who perform may have courage to appear before us, they are geadually acgeneral reheasal every house must send the doorway with a girl, to get a kiss. two servants, that the henches may be filled, and that they who perform may have cour-

"It must indeed be a great pleasure-" "A pleasure?" interrupted he, "yes, in our hearts' simplicity we all amuse our-selves, and don't envy them in Berlin. But we have also splendid scenery, machinery, drop-curtains, and performances. On the first drop-scene we have the town fire-engine, and the jet stands just as in nature. But they are altogether painted-beautifully painted. The drop-scene representing the street is the finest; there we have our townmarket, and it is so distinct, that every one ever, soon changed for the old dark pines. can see his own house, play whatever piece they may. The worst thing we have, is so that the earth in several places stood in contrary change that Dr. Ennemoser seeks tempting display of, to us, very novel delithe little iron chandelier; the candles drip so terribly, that if there be ever so many persons present there is always a large space under the chandelier. Another fault, for I am not the man to praise everything, three or four large dogs with them, and another fault is, that many of our women when they act, and happen to know any one on the seats, directly giggle and nod to them. But, goodness gracious, the whole other birds in that large and quiet forest.

is only pleasure!" ·But when there are no performances in the winter, it must be very quiet in your little town; the long evenings-'

"O, they go on quite delightfully. My wife, both the children, and the servant girl, sit down to spin; and when all the four wheels are going, I read aloud to them; so the work goes on easier, and the time flies away. On Christmas-eve we play for ginger-bread nuts, and apple-fritters, whilst the poor children sing outside the doors about that brings the tears in my eyes, although I am so inwardly glad."

Thus the current of conversation ran rapidly on, whilst the vehicle moved slowly forward on the sandy road .- Rambles, de. by Hans Christian Andersen.

Post Coach Companions. Our names were not asked, but our coun-

try; every one got a name after some remarkable man or woman there, and thus we formed a circle of celebrated personages. I, as a Dane, was called Thorvald-sen; my neighbor, a young Englisman, my neighbor, a young Englisman, sen; my neighbor, a young Englisman, sen; my neighbor, a young Englisman, sen; my neighbor a man or woman there, and thus large thunder-cloud, which darted its light-ning down amongst the pine-trees; yet after respects the religious restraints that we put upon our children; to do enough, and not to be; more particularly, as it inguished themselves in the convival line, and down towards the pine-trees; yet after respects the religious restraints that we put upon our children; to do enough, and not to be; more particularly, as it inguished themselves in the convival line, and down amongst the pine-trees; yet after upon our children; to do enough, and not to be; more particularly, as it inguished themselves in the convival line, some to which the entrance is through a lobby, and where scarcely any one can live that exceeds a certain circumference, unless house; and to go to a land which He wound show that exceeds a certain circumference, unless house; and to go to a land which He wound show that exceeds a certain circumference, unless house; and to go to a land which He wound show that exceeds a certain circumference, unless house; and to go to a land which He wound show that exceeds a certain circumference, unless house; and to go to a land which He wound show that exceeds a certain circumference, unless house; and to go to a land which He wound show that exceeds a certain circumference, unless house; and to go to a land which He wound show that exceeds a certain circumference, unless house; and to go to a land which He wound show that exceeds a certain circumference which there is through a lobby. every pillar was a princely knight, with his perplexed. One was a young girl, about How little does there not lie in the merc young persons to judge for themselves.— stews of birds'-nests, beche-de-mer, sea-slugs, once had: how the houses in Ostergade, the house stands, 'Salve Hospes!' Here anonymous, as we could not find any fawas a lorest of exotic flowers, and fruit, trees, which, planted in large tubs, stood about the house. All was flower and fragrance. From a place in the gar, which ear which den, which led on a marm of the river Ock.

The river Ilse ran on with a stonny cur
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The river Ilse ran on with they have to these there are not as the reference which they have to these there are not as the reference which they have to these there are not as the reference which they have to the reference which the reference which they have to the reference which they have the was a forest of exotic flowers, and fruit mous characters in that otherwise salt-pro- be able to represent the spiritual, that which principle, they bring a blessing with them; understand, were mere provocatives of ap- neither get forward nor backward—which

> heartily at what was said. low streets, where the houses stood in the good and kind. for the first time:

"Now I am at home?" said she. the bright moonlight. The watchman had they stood, arm in arm, looking down on rectly made me a professor, and, as it costs stone steps:—here she lived. I saw her nod rock on which they stood then trembled unnothing by way of tax for the title, I sub-

Chinese Qunck.

How this gentleman's travels has puzzled with whom we must try to be better ac- me: I have met the same man at u distance The woman was of a character of more than a hundred miles; I presume between the melancholy and the sanguine; he must always keep to the canal country. she was in tears every moment, because just His paraphernalia occupy a large space; he on that day, the great annual target shooting is peculiar in many things; he wears no was to take place in Brunswick, which she tail, but makes up for it with the dirt he had so great a desire to be present at; but carries. The whole fraternity have the now it was the third year she had been obli- same idiotic look which characterises the Budhist priest, whom they much resemble I parted company with all my fellow- in appearance. He displays the jaws and loads the patient with medicines of a very was from a little Hanoverian town; and harmless nature for a trifling sum, and pays the most profound respect and attention to with whom he would, like myself, ascend all suggestions or questions from the crowd.

promising flower. With almost childish might make mankind to think miracles are pride, he told me about his little town, not ceased. He that, at midnight, should which to him was the world's centre; it had hear, as I have very often, the clear airs, also increased in cultivation in latter times, the sweet descants, the natural rising and falling, the doubling and redoubling of her "Yes," said he, 'you shall see it! There voice, might well be lifted above earth, and the been a stable before! The stalls are paint for the saints in heaven, when thou afforded with violins and flutes, by our old paint- est bad men such music on earth-Izaak

> Serrow. "Sorrow—sorrow—full of sorrow Not a stone within the street But-if it could accents borrow-Would the self-same strain repeat Youth of atruggle and endurance; Weary manhood downward hurled: ge, but with one last assurance Centered in another world!

serrow-serrow-full of serrow. Year to year we onward go; Seeking hope in that to-morrow....

Which, when sought, deceives us so?

Oh, affection, friendship, kindness,

Often are ye found affect;

Often pass ye by in blindness

Wretches that but live to weep."

mountains the road led pest a mill, where customed to it at the rehearsals; and at the the merry journeyman was struggling in

curled in the air, and contrasted strangely

ter over the floor. A little path led us over field and meadow, into the green leafy wood, which, how-Round about were several springs of water, dents, in white traveling blouses, and with The forest resounded with whistling and

between the mountains as we entered the Cronee's Night-side of Nature. village of Ilsenburg.

The baronial castle here is finely situated but appeared somewhat ruinous. The net-

into the river.

not be less than Claudius: but with our thunder was past, and we set off through three opposite neighbors he was somewhat the beautiful valley Ilsedal. 'Beautiful!' it is not better, quite to leave sober-minded several small basins, filled with soups and further, for they reminded me of a dream 1 eighteen years of age, who uccompanied word? Yet the painter himself, cannot with Then the question arises—When does this and other light and stimulating delicacies, (East street,) Copenhagen, where I was her uncle, an old apothecary, from Bruns- his living colors, represent nature in all its age arrive? I have such a fear that in so patties of shrimps, &c., fried in pork-fat, walking, also began to walk, but with their wick; he was at last obliged to call her greatness; how, then, should the poet be much mixing religion with those things salted and boiled eggs, and boiled and Miss Mumme, and the uncle, Henry Love. able to do it with words? No; could tones which are not delectable, we may turn them stewed vegetables (salt, pepper, soy, and But the last of the passengers was quite become corporeal; could we paint with from the thing itself. I see, feel, and know, oil, in smaller sancers, were in every part streets; and as they made another step, I sat

when we could not find a name for her in rent by the side of our path; high pine-cov the society. This circumstance caused me ered mountains lay on both sides. The to regard her more particularly. She was naked rock Ilsenstein, with a lurge iron about fifty years of age, had a brown skin, cross on its highest point, rose perpendicuand some traces of the small-pox; but there larly in the air: it made one's neck ache to lay something interesting in her dark eye- look up to this height; and yet when we something deeply sad, even when she smi- stand on the Brocken the eye looks far The glorious news-the gladsome news to him led. We heard that she kept a school for down in search of it. The opposite side is young girls in Lyneborg, lived quietly there a rocky wall of similar exterior; everything in a small house, and had now, for the first around indicates that these rocks, by some That Sielly has shakan from her beautoous man time, but only for a few days, been in Ham- mighty convulsion of nature, have been rivburg. I scarcely heard her speak a word en asunder, thereby forming a bed for the the whole way; but she smiled kindly at river lise. In this mighty rock, says the our jests, and looked good naturedly happy legend, lives the beautiful Princess Ilse, at the young girl, every time she laughed who, with the first beams of the morning In the midst of us charterers she was the self in the clear stream; happy is he who most interesting to me, on account of her finds her here: but only few have seen her, silence. As we rolled into Lyneborg's nar- for she fears the sight of man, though she is

moonlight, so old, and, with their pointed "When the deluge blotted out man from gables, so cloister-like, I heard her speak the earth, the waters of the Baltic also rose high, high up into Germany; the beautiful llse then fied, with her bridegroom, from the We alighted; the old apothecary offered northein lands here towards the Hartz, her his arm to conduct her home-it was where the Brocken seemed to offer them a close by-and the rest accompanied her. It retreat. At length they stood on this, enorwas about eleven o'clock; everything was mous rock, which projected far above the so still in this strange old town; its houses, swelling sea; the surrounding lands were with pointed gables, bow windows, and out hidden under the waves; huts, human bebuildings round about, looked singular in ings, and unimals had disappeared. Alone a large rattle, which he made pretty free use the waves as they broke against the rock. of-sang his verse-and rattled again. But the waters rose higher; in vain they "Welcome home, Miss!" said he, in the sought an uncovered ridge of rock where midst of his song; she nodded, and men- they could ascend the Brocken, that lay like tioned his name as she went up the high a large island amid the stormy sea. The -Rambles, &c., by Hans Christian An- there and threatened to tear them away; still they held each other's hands; the side walls bent forward and backward; they fell together into the rushing flood. From her the river lise has obtained its name, and she still lives with her buidegroom within the

> flinty rock." We proceeded further into the forest; the way began to wind upwards towards the Brocken; the declining sun could not shine in between the thick pines; round about lay the huts of charcoal-burners, enveloped in a bluish smoke, so that the whole had a still.

strange, and romantic character. The road went more and more upwards; round about lay enormous masses of rock. formed a succession of waterfalls. Sometimes the channel of the river was hemmed in between two narrow cliffs, where the Unite, ye dwellers in this land, lika them, for black stream then boiled with a snow-white foam; sometimes it rushed on, broad and unchecked, between the fallen pines, and

carried the large green branches with it. As we continued to ascend, the bed of the river became less—the stream diminished as it were, to a spring; and at last we saw only the large water-drops that bubbled forth So intent is he on his studies, that the voci. a rupee each; presently they re-appeared

ern tumulus, and that on a grand scale. Here stone lies piled on stone, and a strange rouses himself from the trance of his medi. The above, one silence rests over the whole. Not a bird tations, and with a mysterious shudder and might imagine, would have been a feast for twitters in the low pines; round about are start he excuses himself hastily, shuts his the lord-mayor, aldermen, and all the civic white grave-flowers, growing in the high book with an air, talks of the spirits hav. dignitaries of Ningpo (if such had any exmoss, and stones lie in masses on the sides ing deceived him, in causing him to believe istence,) but it was served up extempora-

was in a mist. We stood in a cloud,

I know instances in which, for several mornings previous to the occurrence of a party of five of us agreed, as a matter o calamity, persons have awakened with a curiosity, to sit down to a regular tavern dinpainful sense of misfortune, for which they ner. By great good luck, one of the party A strep hank, where the yellow ochreous could not account, and which was dispersed happened to be the consular interpreter, earth shone forth, rose close by, with the as soon as they had time to reflect that they who induced his linguist and teacher to take rnins of an old watch-tower. The pros- had no cause for uneasiness. This is the the chain to him, a fine old Chinese genpect now became more extensive; Ocker-dalen (the Ocre-dale,) with its smelting-huts, lay around us The black smoke manner. As soon as the intellectual life, the best that the first tavern in Ningpo could with the blue-white mists about the moun. the life of the brain, and the eternal world produce. He promised to take us to one tains. The fierce red fire burnt within the broke in, the instinctive life receded, and in the principal street which he himself huts, and the smelted ore ran down, like la- the intuitive knowledge was obscured, or frequented. He was to direct us in the va, with green and white flames, into a gut- according to Dr. Ennemoser's theory, the most accomplished way of dining a la Chipolar relations changed, and the nerves were busied with conveying sensuous impressions to the brain, their sensibility or positive I have unfortunately forgotten the beautiful state now being transferred from the inter. collection of monosyllables that composed

A lady dreamt that her aunt, who resided steam and a most variegated odour. Callflowers in their caps, another party had at some distance, was murdered by a black ing the waiter our major domo ordered that old city, which the narrow streets and throngthree or four large dogs with them, and looked not unlike Carl Moor's troopers.

The forest recorded with the vision, she could not resist going to the looked as soon as possible, at the same time of the fine looked as soon as possible, at the same time of the house of her relation, where the man she requiring a private apartment. The waiter one street and down the other in order to shouting, but I neither saw nor heard any other birds in that large and quiet forest.

Of the ruins of Haizburgh there was too

Of the ruins of Haizburgh there was too

Indicate the inan she had never shouting a private apartment. The waiter show us the imposing greatness of the town him dreamt of, whom I think she had never she him movements much, consisting of a pair of short unmentionables, it being the height of short unmentionables. little to see, and of bushes round about the adjoining room during the night; and there were too many, so that there was scarcely any prospect. We came up with stairs, he opened the door and discovered one or two at each, sat respectably dressed Alster, which is broad and large, separates, a wandering postman, who was going to the black servant carrying up a coal-scuttle Chinese, taking their afternoon meal, or as it were, the old town from the new. The Blankenburg; he told us that on this road, within the last two years, there had been many 'Spitzbuen' (knaves and robbers,) and two did not seem very probable, the coals that even now it was not always safe at night; and strange enough it was, that as he told this, the forest at once became thicker, much darker, and consequently, also far first discharge of heaven's artillery rolled aware she had that day received.—Mrs. moments' delay tea was served, succeeded reserve our visit until the evening, when all

On the Training of Children. Something has occurred which has tles grew up high before the walls, whence brought me into conflict of mind; how far the red fragments of stone had fallen down to restrain young persons in their pleasures. and how far to leave them at liberty. The The Brocken was quite enveloped in the longer I live, the more difficult do I see

> From the [Dublin] Nation. Bicily. it thunders in the ocean, It laughs among the hills, It screams with sea-bird from the cliff, And leans in mountain zills who fetter strains, That Sicily, fair Sicily, has rent her despot's gled breast

sateless vulture which so long hath wrought her soul's unrestoffered up her tyrant's strength and all his hiroling slaves holocaust to Freedom at the Bandieras' graves.

Rejoice bold forest dwellers by the Vistula and And hero-hearts of France rejoice, your goal is nearly won; But pallid fools, all sad beside the Liffey, Boyne What! selfish, cold, asunder still, se only won'

be free. At woman's deeds and lava words The soul of Freedom came. Ho! Sicania's breast of beauty

Hides old Litna's heart of flame! festa Di Lana, peerless malden, mounted o your rushing steed, low you head our charging columns in thele sorest battle need! our spotless plume is dancing 'mid our foemen's bloody ranks.

Vira! viva!- 'tis broke at last, that foreigner phalanx, now, to tend the wounded, Beanty with anxions cheek-The lovellest, proudest of tha land, so holy and so meek Ye daughters fair of fair Ireland, will ye be

good and wise? Will ye hind np your country's wounds, and soothe her stifled sighs? Subdue for her your kinsmen's hearts; for unto you belongs The right in allen fashion's spila to weep your

country's wrongs. It peals across the waters Like the chime of marriage bells; The blessed winds are musical With holy Angel's spells.

he blessed winds that winged the news that stent Palermo's sons fave trampled alien tyranny, despite and guns. To free their land-their native land-the ant and the peer

nite-no mad class-selfishin is here; The heir of old Sicilian race—the prince, of conquests heirsicanian, Greek blood mingling with the Nor-

man's, Spanlard's there; The river rushed over the large blocks, and Though sprung from races foes of yore, that martial patriot band, To-day they know one common mon father-land.

nutive right, Oh! sons of martyred Ireland, unite, unite, unite?

The fortune-teller is a cunning rascal: ne is seated under an awning, before him ferations of a country-looking bumpkin, with a long account which, when totalled. The Brocken gave me an idea of a north- which have attracted a crowd of gazers, amounted to five dollars, or altogether a that a poor man, destined to fill a high of. neously; the dinner was on the table within We were now on the top, but everything fice, humbly awaited him at the gate of ce. a quarter of an hour of our ordering it; the Three thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea, in the midst of a cloud, but behind a five foot wall—here I sat in a commences the divination of futurity. Aflittle room, and warmed myself by the hot ter asking a few questions, he places his stove. The mattresses of the bed were mirror so as to reflect the heavens, and in-

Chinese Dinner.
Returning one day from Tien Thung, a

noise, and to illustrate the course, in order

that our repast should be perfectly a la mode.

his name. In the lobby of our hotel was a by six small saucers, containing separately is lighted up, although it can well bear be. no other history extent which can give so interest sugar-candy, cherries, dried pips of melons, ing seen by daylight. We will venture in-walnuts, ground-nuts, and brown sugar; to the crowd, amongst hackney coaches, and his decendants, through all the vicisitudes to these, we were informed, were for our shouting retailers of all kinds, flower girls amusement, while the landlord prepared a from Vierlanden, and busy monied men a whole nation is traced up to a single midu, and dinner worthy the reputation of his establishmen. It looks as if it were but lishment; our Chinese friend beguiling the one single shop—so thickly do they press time with anecdotes of heroes who had dis. on each other. The streets cross one an-

duced, warm, in small metal pots (not unlike coffee pots,) and poured into very small | bore the coffin, and the wife followed; they and the detail of events by which the China cups; from our maitre de ceremonie, had some difficulty in passing through the were fulfilled. we took our queue, and, seizing the diminu-tive vessel in both hands, we half rose, and sunbeam found its way down here—it was reaching across in direction of the person only when they had emerged into the broadwhom we wished to honor until both ves. er streets that the sun-light fell on the hum- speak at the Bible in its erbical elancter, 1 20 sels met, when, each making a profound ble coffin. I heard a story about this fitbow, and Chin chin, we reseated ourselves, neral, which is as poetically touching as it strongly the principle itself is illustrated, first and emptied the cup, which was no sooner is true. empty than refilled by our officious Gany-

stewed mutton, appeared a corresponding nary-bird that had flown away from its upon them without measure; had observe—it con howel with the tripes of a rare fish found on home. bowl with the tripes of a rare fish, found on home. the coast of Coromandel. Our Chinese friend was an epicure, and this a favorite on restoring it to its owners, found there hudish with him, and he was now in his glory, and did full justice to it in no equivocal manner. The other angles, at equal inter- Rambles. Ge., by Hans Christian Andervals, were occupied by stewed fowl and sen. puff-puddings, and these four surmounted by a dish of salted blubber. The pile of five dishes being complete, so was the course, followed by other piles of five dishes, consisting of stews of fowls, ducks, puddings stewed in gravies, kabobs, sweetmeats, gelatinous soups and vegetables, to the number of thirty, in fact, every variety of fish, and pastry, when it was agreed we should move that the repast be brought to an end, upon which everything was removed but the salt, &c., when, all of a sudden, a stewed duck with some peculiar sauce appeared.-We had all, with the exception of the Chinaman, long cried "Hold, enough:" but when that worthy, after many vain attempts to cheer us up, told us of an extensive friend of his, who, having dined, topped off with six ducks out of compliment to him as host; we could not do otherwise than make an effort to help him out of his difficulty, and managed the one before us: a bowl of rice for each concluded the feast. Our officious waiter now appeared with warm water; and dark colored and uninviting towel, which, to his astonishment, we rejected, when of-

fered to us as a general finger-glass and On calling for the reckoning we were whisperingly instructed by our friend to fee the waiter and pipe-bearer who would stand his magic mirror, books, pencils, ink. &c. our friend with the landlord; they received

Pleasing Melanchely.

The Cottage Window. "SITTING at the cottage window Gazing on the myrtle bloom, Whilat the aumner daylight dying Mautles hill and vale with gioom; Coider fails the starry evening. Darker grows the narrow room; Still she lingers at the casement

Gazing on the myrtie bloom. Sudden, like a rose, she blushes, Augel light is in her giance, Neck, and brow, and bosom finshes, As a step doth quick advance: Sudden, pale as any moonlight Falling on a wintry shore, Fadeth cheek, and brow, and bosom

As that step is heard no more! 'Neverlovs nor hope,' she sayeth, 'If a breaking heart ye fear; Every breath of hope's a tear!' List'ning 'mid the deep ning gloom Sitting at the cottage casement, Weeping o'er the myrtle bloom."

I felt a sincere and deep respect for the

fronts towards each other, so that the streets had the appearance of these Hamburg Abraham in obedience in the command of the

A poor man was to be buried; four men more than a narrative of the particular manus.

"Within this narrow street, high up in an informed that God, after having made the world equally narrow chamber, lay this poor created the first human pair, and Before each of us were two or three corpse; the wife sat and wept over it; she small basins to serve as plates, and a pair knew of no expedient to get it buried—she bearing seed, and the fruit of every tree for mest of chop-sticks. The repast might be said had no means. The window stood open, and all this, we are told, "Godsaw was very good. Thus the immediate passession of every thing was now to have commenced in earnest, with the appearance of a large bowl of stewed mutton, by no means bad, which was placed at an angle of the square, at which each on the woman; she could weep no longer, and the immediate persession of every thing was conditioned abstain no their descendants, on condition of abstain no their descendants, on condition of abstain no from the "limit of the tree of knowledge of good and eveil." It is altogether immaterial to my present a square, at which each on the woman; she could weep no longer, and the immediate persession of every thing was given them, and its perpetual enjoyment sectors to their descendants, on condition of abstain no from the "limit of the tree of knowledge of good and eveil." It is altogether immaterial to my present a square, at which each of the woman; she could weep no longer, and the perpetual enjoyment sectors. pecked with chop sticks, and the more for she imagined it must have come flown to stood in a literal or allegorical sense, as not on. finished example was set by our accomplish- lier from the Lord. The bird was tame; it the knowledge, but the passession of created good was granted; the fruit of the tree, could conte. ed friend, breaking a piece with his own allowed itself to be caught directly; and as upon them no knowledge but that of evil, and to chop-sticks, giving us, at the same time, to she related the circumstance to a neighbor, command was nothing more than to abstain from that knowledge—to forbear from rushing upon the unilerstand that it was highly complimen and showed her the bird, the woman rememtary, and handing it over to me. After an bered that she had shortly before read an was a command in its own nature light and ever interval of ten minutes, viz-a-viz to the advertisement in the newspaper about a canature, to keep the happiness that had been heaped

> "It was the same hird; and the woman mane hearts, who rendered her such assistance as enabled her to bury the ilead."-

A Strange Dream, A lady, not long since, related to me the following circumstance :- Her mother, who was at the time residing in Edinburgh, in a house, one side of which looked into a son and interest would have deterred, had the wynd, whilst the door was in the High-street, the easiest of all possible fonn, requiring and dreamt that, it being Sunday morning, she much as an action of any kind, had heard a sound, which had attracted her to the window; and, whilst looking out, had is that the most aggravated of all crimes, and that dropt a ring from her finger into the wynd which includes unitself all others, is disobed on the below. That she had thereupon will of God. Let us now consider how the below. That she had, thereupon, gone down in her night clothes to seek it; but of Abriham, by a case in the opposite extreme when she reached the spot, it was not to be when she reached the spot, it was not to be found. Returning, extremely vexed at her he knew not where; promising, as a reward of his loss, as she re-entered her own door she met obedience, to bless a respectable looking young man, carrying some loaves of bread. On expressing her astonishment at finding a stranger there at friendless wanderer upon the earth, on the mere so unseasonable an hour, he answered, by expressing his at seeing her in such a situation. She said she had dropt her ring, and had been round the strong a stranger there at a situation. She said she had dropt her ring, and had been round the said should be shown they should be a great nation—and that through them all manking should receive in future round. had been round the corner to seek it; whereupon, to her delighted surprise, he presented her with her lost treasure. Some months afterwards, being at a party, she recognised the young man seen in her dream, and learnt that he was a baker. He took no particular notice of her on that occasion, and, I think, two years elapsed before she met him again. This second meeting, however, led to an acquaintance, which terminated in marriage. Here the ring and the bread are curiously emblematic of the marriage, and the occupation of the future hus-

Curious Coincide

We were now on the top, but everything was in a mist. We stood in a cloud.

A choir of music sounded clearly from the inpurpose the inn up here. There were about forty travelers there; some of them had brought instruments with them, and were playing merrily from 'Fra Diavolo,' 'Masaniello,' and other popular pieces.

There were about forty this prophetic powers, and relate what heave the provided. The price of a good tavern dinner, consisting of fish, flesh, fowl, and instruments with them, and were playing asked him if he is sure they have not met before, which question confirms the bump and other popular pieces.

The price of a good tavern dinner son had lajuncture and was drowned; and on another occasion, in Perthshire, a person another occasion, in Perthshire, a person another occasion, in the price of a good tavern dinner, consisting of fish, flesh, fowl, and len overboard and was drowned; and on another occasion, in Perthshire, a person another occasion, in the price of a good tavern dinner, consisting of fish, flesh, fowl, and len overboard and was drowned; and on another occasion, in Perthshire, a person another occasion, in the price of a good tavern dinner, consisting of fish, flesh, fowl, and len overboard and was drowned; and on another occasion, in Perthshire, a person another occasion, in the first the price of a good tavern dinner, consisting of fish, flesh, fowl, and len overboard and was drowned; and on another occasion, in Perthshire, a person another occasion, in the first the price of a good tavern dinner.

The price of a good tavern dinner and withhold dinner, consisting of fish, flesh, fowl, and on another occasion, in Perthshire, a person another occasion, in Perthshire, a person another occasion, in the condition of the entire that the condition of the series of the person of the entire that the occasion of the entire that the occ awakened by the splash. Her presenti-ment also proved too well founded, the There are scenes which soften the heart young man having fallen from the mest-head like the notes of soft music, and inspire that delicious melancholy which no person who rally conclude, that the thoughts of the ter asking a few questions, he places his store. The mattreases of the bed were stuffed with sea-weed from Denmark; thus I could lie down to rest on Danish ground high aloft in the clouds.—Rambles, &c., by Hans Christian Andersen.

This Westel and American.

This westel and American.

The words and american and paper; he at last fills up all he requires, and hands it to the delighted and denotly theatre of his existence and his grave, instead of his first stage in progressive beling, can never view nature with a cheerful, or man with a benevolent eye.—Pope to Swift.

The wastel and American.

The words and american a few questions, he places his mirror so as to reflect the heavens, and inscribes thereon certain mystic signs, these continually changes (having referred to a number of books and talking all the time aloud,) writing now and then on a slip of paper; he at last fills up all he requires, and hands it to the delighted and denotly theatre of his existence and his grave, instead of his first stage in progressive beling, can never view nature with a cheerful, or man with a benevolent eye.—Pope to Swift.

The mattreases of the bed were stuffed with sea-weed from Denmark; thus I conclude, that the thoughts of the pound and inscribes thereon certain mystic signs, these continually changes (having referred to a number of books and talking all the time aloud,) writing now and then on a slive of pleasures. They awaken our best and purest from the noise of the scribes would rush homewards; and admitting Dr. Innemoser's theory of polarity, the passive time aloud,) writing now and then on a slive of the force. The continually changes (having referred to a number of books and talking all the time aloud,) writing now and then on a slive of the force, would rush homewards; and admitting Dr. Ennemoser's theory of polarity, the passive time aloud,) writing now and then on a slive of the force, would rush homewards; and admitting Dr. Ennemoser's theory of polarity, the passive time aloud, writing now and the noise of the

LETTERS

FROM HON. JOHN QUINCY APAMS TO m. On the Bible and its Teachings.

l'omnumeated to the Tribuse, LETTER III. The second general point of view, in which) propose for you to consider the Bible, to the end that it may "thoroughly furnish you unto all good works," is in the historical character.

To a man of liberal education, the study of his

To a man of interal education, the study of history is not only useful, and important, but a segether indispensable, and with regard to the history contained in the Bible, the observation which Cicero makes respecting that of his own rountry is much more emphatically app inable, "that it is not so much praise-worthy to be acquainted with as it is shaneful to be ignorant of it." History

so far as it relates to the actions and adven men, may be divided in five different classes.

First, the History of the world, otherwise raised tions: Third, that of particular institutions Fourth, that of single families; and Fifth, that of undividual men. The last two of these classes are general. ly distinguished by the name of memoirs and hos-graphy. All these classes of history are 16 ba-found in the Bible, and it may be worth your while to discriminate them one from another—
The Universal History is short and all contained in
the first eleven chapters of Genesis, lorether with
the first chapter of the first book of Chionelle whole human race, texcepting North and his him ly,) were destroy, but as it gives a very precise eient Hi tory, and in reading profane historian hereafter, I would advise you always to reflect upon their narratives with reference to it with reis so necessary to understand all history, ancien and modern, that I may be reafter write von some only recommend to your particular attention the fifth and eleventh chapters of Genesis, and inquest you to cast up and write me the he age of the world when Abraham was born. odus commences with the history family multiplied into a nating; this peenliar character, differing in many particular from every other part of the Scripture. There is series of persons from generation to generation mately connected with our religious principle and opinions, for it is the family from which him h the history of the Jews and that of every other no tion. The first of these promises was. "The God would make Abraham a great nation and bleshim;" the second, and incomparably the mo-important was, that "in him all ite families of" earth should be blessed." This promise we made about two thousand years before the birty Christ, and in Him had its fulfillment. When

had gone into the land of Canaan, the Lord appeare' unto him and made him a third promise, which withat he should give that land to a nation which

In the account of the Creation, and the Fall of

sumation of all human virtue consists in obedience

was denounced upon its transgression. They were enforced upon them, nor could they have the wretchedness and death were alone forbidder them, but placed within their reach as merely in a of their obedience. They violated the law; they forfeited their joy and immortality; they "brough into the world, death, and all our wee." Here then, is an extreme case in which the mere prineommand never been given-a command given u brarance; and its transgression was so severally punished, the only inference we can draw from a blessing. The obedience required of Adam, wa bedience of Abraham was to sacrifice all that he ossessed for the vague and distant prospect of a uture compensation to his posterity: the self-conrol and self-denial required of Adum, was in itself the slightest that imagination can conceive,—but its failure was punished by the forfeilure of all his -but its accomplishment will ultimately be re-warded by the restoration of all that was forfeited sacrifice of mere personal blessings, however great, could not lay the foundation for the redemi-tion of mankind from death; the voluntary submisband.—Mrs. Crowe's Night-side of Nature.

Solution of Nature.

Solution of Nature of Nature.

Solution of Nature of Nature of Nature.

Solution of Nature of sion of Jesus Christ to his own death, in the mo-! and only son Isaac—the child promised by God himself, and through whom all the greater promi-A lady and gentleman, in Berwickshire, ses were to be carried into enect, the parent's bowels, were all required to nature, the parent's bowels, were all required to were awakened one night by a loud cry, be sacrificed by Abraham to the blind anguestion ing principle of obedience to the will of God. The blood of Isaac was not indeed shed—the butchers

JOHN QUINCY AUGUS.

Chinese Chess-players,